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OF  
MODERN GEOGRAPHY  
BY THE  
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

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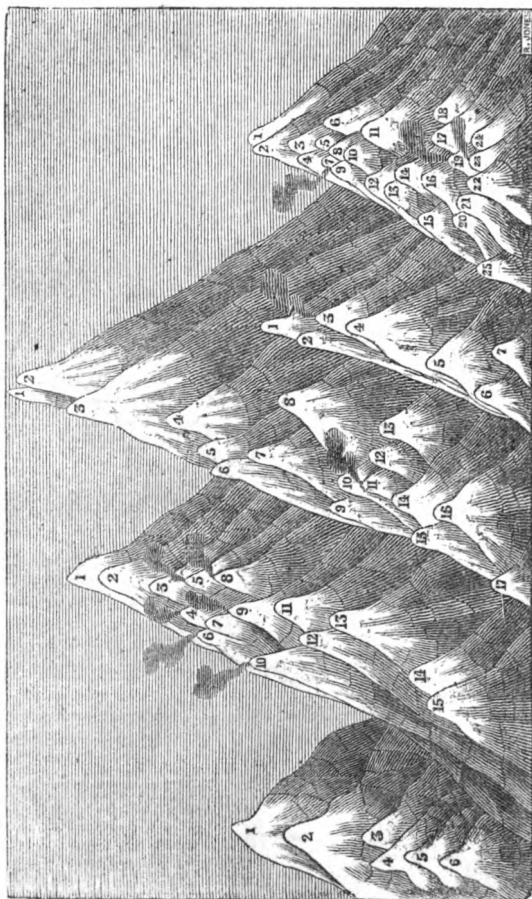
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*Comparative View of the Principal Mountains in the World. (See page 101).*



# FIRST BOOK

OF

# MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

*Peculiarly adapted to the Tracing of Maps,*

AND SO ARRANGED AS TO EXHIBIT IN A CONCISE AND SYSTEMATIC FORM THE LEADING CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERY COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE.

ALSO, A VARIETY OF TABLES,

*In which the principal Mountains, Islands, Lakes, and Rivers, are classified and compared :*

WITH  
AN OUTLINE OF ASTRONOMY,

And various Exercises on Maps.

BY THE  
BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.



**Dublin :**

**WILLIAM POWELL, 68, THOMAS-STREET.**

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1843.

*ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.*







## PREFACE.

The following little Text Book, prepared by the Christian Brothers, is designed as an easy introduction to the "Treatise on Modern Geography," which they have recently published. It contains, in a concise and systematic form, the leading characteristics of every country on the globe; also, a variety of tables, in which the principal mountains, islands, lakes, and rivers, are classified and compared; with an outline of astronomy, and various exercises on maps. The description of Great Britain and Ireland occupies one-third of the space devoted to Europe; and other countries are treated of to an extent commensurate with their relative importance.

The arrangement will be found to accord with the most approved system of teaching geography now in popular use. It is based on the principle, that to acquire a knowledge of this important science, the position of places must be well fixed in the mind; and that this knowledge is most effectually, as well as most rationally, attained, by a systematic study of maps, accompanied by such incidental information as will enable the learner to form a just conception of what is most remarkable in each locality.

A principal feature, therefore, of the work is, *its perfect adaptation to the tracing of maps*; the relative position, or bearing of each place, being not only pointed out in the text, but the places themselves, for the most part, being enumerated in their natural order from north to south; while the facts and circumstances, by which the enumeration is accompanied, cannot fail to make this exercise not only instructive but interesting. The propriety of connecting the study of maps with that of the text is apparent; it is the natural mode of proceeding—what a person in a foreign country desirous of knowing its geography would do;—he visits each locality to inform himself of its position, extent, and general appearance; but he must have recourse to his *guide* for facts, descriptions, &c.

It may be observed, that the subject of each paragraph is specified at its commencement, an arrangement which affords a great facility in forming the appropriate question upon it; and thus the space, which would be consumed by the catechetical form, or by the modern system of appending interrogatories at the close of each section, is made available for communicating much useful and important information.

A word as to the *method of teaching*. The portion of the work printed in *large type* is intended as a First Course for beginners; and it is recommended that no pupil be advanced to a new lesson until he is able, without the aid of his book, to point out on the map all the places mentioned in that which he is learning. In a Second Course, the articles in small type, and even the notes, should be carefully read, and made, together with the portion previously learned, the subject of frequent examinations. It will contribute much towards stimulating the pupils to institute occasional competitions, by placing one class against another, and allowing them to interrogate each other alternately, the defaulters being marked as such, and the successful party promoted or otherwise distinguished. The beneficial effects of such an exercise are sufficiently obvious: the relative powers of the competitors are ascertained—emulation is excited—industry promoted—and the labour of the instructor considerably diminished.

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## OUTLINE OF ASTRONOMY.

**ASTRONOMY** (derived from the Greek, *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law) is that science which explains the nature and motions of the heavenly bodies. By its aid have been discovered not only the figure and magnitude of the earth, but also the unerring laws by which it is governed. A short view of the principles of Astronomy is therefore prefixed to this little work, as an appropriate introduction to the study of Geography.

*The Solar System* (so called from the Latin, *sol*, the sun) consists of the sun in the centre; eleven Primary Planets; eighteen Secondary Planets; and an unknown number of Comets.

*The Primary Planets* revolve round the sun at unequal distances; their names are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, or Herschel. Mercury and Venus being within the orbit of the earth, are called *inferior* or *interior* planets; the others being without the earth's orbit, are termed *superior* or *exterior* planets.

The following table exhibits the respective distance, magnitude, &c., of the *primary* planets.

Names.	Dist. from	Period. Rev.		Velocity in	Diam.	Rotation on Axis		
	Sun in miles.	d.	h.	mil. per m.	in miles	d.	h.	m.
Sun	..	..	..	..	882,000	25	14	8
Mercury	37	87	23	1,796	3,200	1	0	5
Venus	68	224	16	1,334	7,800	0	23	21
Earth	95	365	6	1,133	7,912	0	23	56
Mars	144	686	23	905	4,200	1	0	39
Vesta	225	1,326	4	905	238	..	..	..
Juno	250	1,592	23	905	1,425	1	3,	probably
Ceres	262	1,611	12	693	162	..	..	..
Pallas	263	1,681	11	693	110	..	..	..
Jupiter	490	4,332	14	490	87,000	0	9	55
Saturn	900	10,759	2	363	79,000	0	10	16
Uranus	1,800	30,686	0	255	35,112	..	..	..

*Mercury* and *Venus*, when viewed through a telescope, present phases like those of the moon. Mercury can never be seen except immediately after sun-set, or a little before sun-rise. Venus, as seen from the earth, is the most beautiful of all the planets. When west of the sun, she rises before him, and is then called the *morning star*. When east of the sun, she sets after him, and is called the *evening star*. When either of these planets comes directly between the earth and sun, it causes the appearance of a dark spot upon the sun's disk, which appearance is called a *transit*. *Mars* is distinguished by his red, fiery appearance. *Vesta*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*,

are between Mars and Jupiter. Ceres and Pallas are remarkable for their large, dense atmospheres ; Pallas and Juno, for the great eccentricities of their orbits. *Jupiter* appears to be the largest and, next to Venus, the most brilliant of the planets. The rings of *Saturn*, viewed through a telescope, present a very singular appearance. *Uranus* is seldom visible to the naked eye, on account of its great distance from the earth. His moons revolve from east to west, though all the other planets revolve from west to east.

*The Secondary Planets*, or moons, are those which revolve round the primary. *One* revolves round the earth, *four* round Jupiter, *seven* round Saturn, and *six* round Uranus. The time a planet takes to perform its revolution round the sun, is called its *year*, and the time of its motion on its axis, its *day*. The orbits of the planets are elliptical.

*The Earth* has such an inclined position, that its axis makes with the perpendicular to the plane of its orbit an angle of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ . It keeps always the same oblique direction throughout its annual course ; so that the north pole is turned towards the sun during one-half of the year, and the south pole during the other half ; hence the four successive seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. The roundness of the earth may be proved : 1st, From the appearance of a ship at sea, either approaching to, or receding from, an observer on shore. In the former case she seems to rise out of the water, and in the latter to sink beneath it. 2d, Several navigators have sailed round the globe. 3d, In eclipses of the moon, the shadow of the earth on that planet appears round. 4th, All the appearances of the heavens, both on land and sea, attest that the earth is a globe.

*The Moon* is 240,000 miles distance from the earth, and moves in its orbit round that planet at the rate of 38 miles per minute. It has three motions : one round the earth, in about four weeks, which causes the moon's apparent increase and decrease, and produces the eclipses of the sun and moon ; another round its own axis in the same time ; and a third round the sun along with the earth in a year. The *tides* arise from the joint attraction of the sun and moon ; but chiefly from that of the moon.

*Comets* are luminous bodies, or a kind of planets, which move round the sun in very eccentric orbits.

*The Fixed Stars* are completely unconnected with the solar system, and are considered by astronomers as so many suns ; each the centre of a system like our own, and communicating light and heat to revolving planets or worlds.

## INTRODUCTION.

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### *Definitions.*

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth.\*

The *figure* of the earth is nearly that of a globe or sphere.

The *diameter* of the earth is about 7,912 miles, and its *circumference* nearly 25,000 miles.

The *axis* of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south, the extreme points of which are called the *poles*.

*Meridians* are great circles, which are supposed to pass through the poles. Any one of these circles may be said to divide the earth into two equal parts, called the *eastern* and *western hemispheres*.

The *equator* is a great circle, which divides the globe into two equal parts, called the *northern* and *southern hemispheres*.

The *ecliptic* is a great circle, which corresponds with the path in which the sun appears to pass in the heavens.

*Parallels of latitude* are less circles, drawn round the globe parallel to the equator; four of them—the two *tropics* and the two *polar circles*—mark the boundaries of the *zones*.

There are five zones; one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid*.†

A *climate* is a portion of the earth's surface, bound-

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\* *Geography* is compounded of two Greek words, *ge*, the earth, and *graphe*, a description; and *diameter*, of *dia*, through, and *metron*, a measure. *Circumference* is derived from the Latin *circum*, around, and *fero*, I carry. *Hemispheres* mean half spheres.

† The *torrid zone* is between the tropics; the *temperate zones* are between the tropics and the polar circles; and the *frigid zones* are between the polar circles and the poles.

ed by two parallels of latitude, and of such breadth, that the length of the day in one parallel exceeds that in the other by half an hour.

A *map* is the representation of the whole earth, or of any part of it, on a flat surface. On all maps, the equator and parallels of latitude run east and west; the meridians, north and south. The *east* is towards the right hand; the *west*, towards the left hand; the *north*, above; the *south*, below.

*Latitude\** is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

*Longitude* is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.†

The *earth* has *two motions*, one round its own axis in 24 hours, the other round the sun in a year: the former produces the succession of *day* and *night*, the latter, the change and variety of the *seasons*.

## THE WORLD.

### *Natural Divisions of the Earth's Surface.*

The surface of the earth is estimated at 198 millions of square miles, and is naturally divided into *land* and *water*.

LAND.—The *principal divisions of land* are, continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes or promontories.

A *continent*‡ is the largest division of land, and contains many countries; as the *Old World*.

An *island* is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water; as *Ireland*.

---

\* *Latitude* is derived from *latitudo*, breadth; and *longitude*, from *longitudo*, length.

† The *first meridian* is that which passes through the royal observatory of Greenwich, near London.

‡ *Continent* is derived from *con*, together, and *teneo*, I hold. *Peninsula*, from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island. *Cape*, from *caput*, a head. *Promontory*, from *pro*, forth, and *mons*, a mountain.

A *peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water ; as *Spain* and *Portugal*.

An *isthmus* is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger portions of land together ; as the *Isthmus of Darien*.

A *cape* is a point of land jutting into the sea ; as the *Cape of Good Hope* : if high or mountainous, it is called a *promontory*.

A *coast* or *shore* is land bordering on the sea.

**WATER.**—The *principal divisions of water* are oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, straits, channels, rivers, and harbours or havens.

An *ocean* is the largest division of salt water, and is said to resemble a continent ; as the *Atlantic*.

A *sea* is smaller than an ocean, and rather confined by land ; as the *Baltic*.

A *lake* is a portion of water entirely surrounded by land, and therefore resembles an island ; as the *Lakes of Killarney*.

A *gulf* is a portion of water almost surrounded by land ; as the *Gulf of Mexico*.

A *bay* is a portion of water running into the land, with a wider opening than a gulf ; as the *Bay of Biscay*.

A *strait* is a narrow passage of water, connecting two seas, and is not unlike an isthmus ; as the *Straits of Dover*.\*

A *channel* is a passage longer and broader than a strait ; as the *English Channel*.

A *river* is a current of fresh water, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea ; as the *Liffey*.

A *harbour* or *haven* is a small gulf or bay ; as *Cork Harbour*, *Milford Haven*.†

\* When a strait is so shallow that it may be fathomed, it is called a *sound*.

† The terms, *road*, *port*, and *creek*, are also applied to small portions of the sea.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE EARTH.

**LAND.**—There are two vast continents: the *eastern* and the *western*.

The *eastern continent* comprises Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is called the *Old World*.

The *western continent* is divided into *North* and *South America*, and, because discovered at a comparatively late period, it is called the *New World*.

To these great divisions, another has been added, called *Oceanica*, consisting of the numerous islands scattered over the great ocean, which extends from the south-eastern shores of Asia to the western coast of America.

**WATER.**—There are five great oceans: the *Pacific*, *Atlantic*, *Northern*, *Southern*, and the *Indian*.

The *Pacific* lies between Asia and America, and is about 10,000 miles across.

The *Atlantic* is about 3,000 miles wide, and is bounded by Europe and Africa on one side, and by North and South America on the other.

The *Northern Ocean* lies round the north pole, and the *Southern Ocean* round the south pole.

These *five oceans*, with their branches, the *inland seas*, cover 142 millions of square miles; leaving only 56 millions to form the five great divisions of land; of which Europe contains 4; Asia, 16; Africa, 11; America, 17; and *Oceanica*, 8 millions.

**Population.**—The whole population of the earth is variously stated. The most recent estimates, however, compute it at about 900 millions.\*

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\* Of this number about 200 millions profess the Catholic religion; 100 millions are Christians of various other denominations; 100 millions are Mahometans; and 5 millions are Jews. The remainder are Pagans; but so ridiculous and absurd are their notions of religion, and so discordant are their modes of worship, that no correct classification can be made of them.



## EUROPE.

*General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—North, the Northern Ocean ; west, the Atlantic ; south, the Mediterranean Sea ; and east, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and Asia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Europe, from the North Cape in Lapland, to Cape Matapan in Greece, is 2,400 miles ; the breadth, from Cape la Hogue in France, to the river Don in Russia, 2,200 miles.

*Comparative View of the Principal Countries of Europe.*

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.*</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<i>Northern Countries.</i>				
1 Sweden	170,000	2,970,000	Stockholm	80,000
2 Norway	120,000	930,000	Christiania	20,600
3 Denmark	22,000	2,025,000	Copenhagen	119,292
4 Russia	1650000	56,000,000	Petersburg	468,625
<i>Countries in the Middle.</i>				
5 Poland	300,000	15,000,000	Warsaw	150,000
6 Prussia	106,500	14,000,000	Berlin	265,000
7 Austria	260,000	33,630,000	Vienna	330,000
8 Germany	184,000	34,400,000	Frankfort	60,000
9 Switzerland	15,250	2,000,000	Berne	21,000
10 France	204,000	33,540,000	Paris	900,000
11 Belgium	12,000	4,155,000	Brussels	80,000
12 Holland	12,150	2,611,000	Amsterdam	217,000
13 England	57,960	15,911,000	London	1,471,941
14 Scotland	30,000	2,620,000	Edinburgh	136,548
15 Ireland	31,874	8,205,000	Dublin	265,316
<i>Southern Countries.</i>				
16 Spain	230,000	13,958,000	Madrid	201,000
17 Portugal	36,500	4,000,000	Lisbon	260,000
18 Italy	118,700	20,850,000	Rome	150,000
19 Turkey	183,000	9,000,000	Constantinople	400,000
20 Greece	18,600	811,000	Athens	12,000

\* The population of Europe is about 240 millions, which is considerably less than the sum of this column, the population of Poland, and part of that of Germany and Italy, being included in the population of other European States. The extent of Europe in square miles, is 3,762,534.

**ISLANDS.**—*Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland*, and the *Azores*, in the Atlantic; *Zealand, Funen*, and *Laaland*, in the Cattegat; *Oland, Gothland*, and *Oesel*, in the Baltic; *Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Candia*, and the *Ionian Isles*, in the Mediterranean.

**PENINSULAS.**—*Spain and Portugal; Jutland*, in Denmark; *Morea*, in Greece; and *Crimea*, in the south of Russia.

**ISTHMUSES.**—*Corinth*, joining the Morea to Greece; *Perekop*, joining the Crimea to Russia.

**CAVES.**—The *North Cape*, in Lapland; *Naze*, in Norway; *Skaw*, in Denmark; *Land's-end*, in England; *Cape Clear*, in Ireland; *Cape la Hogue*, in France; *Capes Ortegal and Finisterre*, in Spain; *Cape St. Vincent*, in Portugal; *Cape Spartivento*, in Italy; and *Cape Matapan*, in Greece.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Dovrefeld Mountains*, between Sweden and Norway; *Pyrenees*, between France and Spain; *Alps*, on the north of Italy; *Apennines*, in Italy; *Carpathian Mountains*, in Hungary; *Hæmus Mountains*, in Turkey; and the *Ural Mountains*, between Europe and Asia.

**SEAS.**—The *White Sea, Baltic Sea*, and *German Ocean*, in the north; the *Irish Sea* and *English Channel*, on the west; the *Mediterranean, Archipelago, Black Sea*, and *Sea of Azoph*, on the south.

**LAKES.**—*Ladoga and Onega*, in Russia; *Wenner* and *Wetter*, in Sweden; *Windermere*, in England; *Lough Neagh*, in Ireland; and *Geneva and Constance*, in Switzerland.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The Gulfs of *Bothnia, Finland*, and *Riga*, in the west of Russia; the *Bay of Biscay*, west of France; the *Gulf of Lyons*, south of France; the *Gulf of Genoa*, south of Sardinia; and the *Gulf of Venice*, between Italy and Turkey.

**STRAITS.**—*Waigatz*, between Russia and Nova Zembla; the *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand; the *Straits of Dover*, between France and England; the *Straits of Gibraltar*, between Spain and Africa; the *Straits of Bonifacio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; the *Straits of Messina*, between Italy and Sicily; and the *Dardanelles*, joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora.

**RIVERS.**—The *Dwina*, *Dniester*, *Dnieper*, *Don*, and *Volga*, in Russia; the *Vistula*, in Poland and Prussia; the *Oder*, in Prussia; the *Elbe* and *Rhine*, in Germany; the *Thames*, in England; the *Shannon*, in Ireland; the *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Rhone*, in France; the *Douro*, *Tagus*, and *Guadiana*, in Spain and Portugal; the *Guadalquivir* and *Ebro*, in Spain; the *Po* and *Tiber*, in Italy; and the *Danube*, in Austria and Turkey.

**Natural Features, &c.**—In proportion to its size, Europe presents a much greater extent of coast than any other of the great divisions of the globe; the length of the coast-line would nearly reach round the earth. About two-thirds of its surface consist of an immense plain; the remainder is occupied by mountains, which principally extend along its western and southern shores. The *climate* in the north is very severe; but in the middle and southern provinces it is extremely mild and pleasant.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is, in general, fertile, yielding all the necessaries, and even most of the luxuries of life. The *minerals* are chiefly, gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The *wild animals* in Europe are few, compared with those in Asia or Africa. The only formidable beasts of prey now found within the limits of this continent are, the bear, wolf, and lynx.

**Religion.**—Christianity prevails throughout Europe, not excepting Turkey, where, though the established religion is Mahometanism, two-thirds of the people are Christians of the Greek church. The number of Roman Catholics in Europe is computed at 136 millions; of the Greek Church, 50 millions; Protestants of all denominations, 44 millions; Jews, 3 millions; Mahometans, 6 millions; and Idolaters, 500,000.

## SWEDEN.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Finmark; W., Norway; S., the Cattegat and Baltic; and E., the Baltic, Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Sweden, from north to south, is nearly 1,000 miles; the breadth, from east to west, is over 200 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Sweden is divided into Swedish Lapland\* in the *north*; Sweden Proper in the *middle*; and Gothland in the *south*.

**ISLANDS.**—*Gothland* and *Oland*, in the Baltic.

**LAKEs.**—*Wenner*, 100 miles long and 40 broad; *Wetter*, 70 long and 16 broad; and *Maelar*, 60 long and 25 broad, and containing about 1,300 islands.

**RIVERS.**—The *Gotha*, flowing from Lake Wenner into the Cattegat; the *Motala*, from Lake Wetter into the Baltic; and the *Tornea*, from the Norwegian Mountains into the Gulf of Bothnia.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Stockholm*, at the junction of Lake Maelar with the Baltic; *Upsal*, north of Stockholm, the seat of a university; *Gottenburg*, on the Cattegat, the principal place of trade.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Sweden is in general wild and picturesque, the greater part of it being overrun with mountains, marshes, woods, and lakes. The *climate*, though severe, is healthy; the winter is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the summer is short and sultry.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is barren, except in the southern provinces, where hemp, flax, and tobacco, are much cultivated. The *minerals*, especially iron and copper, form, with timber, the chief natural wealth of the country.

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\* Lapland, which extends along the Frozen Ocean to the White Sea, and is the most northerly country of Europe, is divided between Sweden and Russia. The Laplanders are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding four feet in height. In winter they travel in sledges, drawn along the frozen surface of the snow by the rein-deer, an animal peculiarly adapted to the severity of the climate, and forming the chief wealth of the inhabitants—its milk and flesh affording him food, and its skin clothing. The population of Lapland is stated to be about 60,000.

**Religion.**—The Gospel was first preached to the Swedes in the 9th century, by St. Anscharius. Early in the 16th century, by means of persecuting laws, affecting the lives and property of Catholics, Lutheranism was made the established religion.

**Character, &c.**—The Swedes are, in general, peaceable, orderly, and industrious; they are of a robust constitution, and patiently endure the hardest labour. Though some attention is paid to popular education, yet it appears that morality is at a low ebb throughout the country. The *government* is a limited monarchy.\*

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## NORWAY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean; S., the Skager-Rack; and E., Sweden.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Norway from the North Cape to the Naze is 950 miles; the breadth varies from 60 to 250 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Norway is divided into the following provinces, namely, Nordland and Finmark, in the *North*; Christiania, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, in the *South*.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Loffoden Islands*, on the west coast of Nordland.

**CAPIES.**—The *North Cape*, on the North of Finmark; the *Naze*, in the South of Christiansand.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Dovrefeld* and *Kolen*, between Norway and Sweden.

**BAYS.**—*West Fiord*, and *Drontheim Bay*, on the West; and *Christiania Bay*, on the South.

**RIVERS.**—The *Glommen*, *Drammen*, and *Louven*,

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\* There are four kinds of governments: *despotic monarchy*, which implies that the will of the sovereign is the law; *absolute monarchy*, which signifies that the monarch governs by established laws and customs; *limited monarchy*, which indicates that the power of the sovereign is restrained by legislative assemblies; and the *republican* form of government, in which the laws are made and administered by persons elected by the people.

flowing into the Skager-Rack; and the *Tana*, into the Northern Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Christiania*, north of Christiania Bay; *Bergen*, on the western coast, the largest town in Norway; *Drontheim*, on the south of Drontheim Bay, the ancient residence of the kings of Norway.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Next to Switzerland, Norway is the most mountainous country in Europe, and abounds in lakes and pine forests. The *climate* resembles that of Sweden, without being so hot in summer, or cold in winter.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* and *productions* of Norway are nearly similar to those of Sweden. The silver *mines* at Königsberg are said to be the richest in Europe. Among the *animals* may be named the rein-deer, the elk, the wolf, and the lynx.

**Religion.**—The Catholic Faith was introduced into Norway in 1151, by Nicholas Breakspear, an Englishman, afterwards Pope Adrian IV; but Lutheranism has, since the early part of the 16th century, been the established religion. The bishops have no political power.

**Character, &c.**—The Norwegians are a plain, honest, and friendly people, but passionate and revengeful. Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but is now subject to Sweden, to which country it was annexed in 1814; it is still, however, a distinct kingdom, governed by its own laws and legislature.

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## DENMARK.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Skager-Rack; W., the German Ocean; S., Germany; and E., the Baltic, the Sound, and the Cattegat.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Denmark from the Skaw to the Elbe is 300 miles; the breadth from the German Ocean to Copenhagen is 175 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The divisions of Denmark are, Jutland, Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, on the Continent; with the Islands, Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, &c., in the Cattegat and Baltic.

ISLANDS.—Besides those already named, are, *Iceland* and the *Faroe Islands*, in the Atlantic.

CAPE.—The *Skaw*, in the North of Jutland.

GULF.—*Lymefjord*, in Jutland, extending nearly from east to west.

STRAITS.—The *Sound*, between Zealand and Sweden; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jutland.

RIVER.—The *Eyder*, flowing into the German Ocean.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Copenhagen*, in the island of Zealand; *Altona*, in Holstein, a place of extensive trade.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Denmark is a vast plain, beautifully diversified with woods, lakes, and rivulets. The *climate* in the south and in the islands is mild; but in the north the winter is extremely severe.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, particularly in Zealand and Funen, is fertile in corn and pasture. Holstein is noted for an excellent breed of horses and horned cattle, and Falster abounds in game.

*Religion.*—The Danes were first converted to Christianity by St. Ansharius in the 9th century. In 1534, Christiern III embraced Lutheranism and made it the national religion. It is still the religion of the state, though the bishops, as in Norway, have no political power. Copenhagen has 1 Catholic chapel and 3 convents.\*

*Character, &c.*—The Danes are tall and muscular, with good complexions, and are said to be fond of show and convivial entertainments. The *government* is an absolute monarchy, but mildly administered.

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## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

BOUNDARIES.—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, and Austria; S., Turkey and the Black Sea; and E., the Don, the Volga, and the Ural mountains.

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\* The king of Denmark has recently emancipated his Catholic subjects, and has issued an order for the erection of a Catholic church in Copenhagen.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Russia from the Arctic Ocean to the south of Crimea is 1,700 miles; the breadth from the Baltic to the Ural mountains, 1,500.

**DIVISIONS.**—Russia is divided into 47 Provinces, or Governments.

**ISLANDS.**—*Nova Zembla* and *Spitzbergen*, in the Arctic Ocean; *Aland*, *Dago*, and *Oesel*, in the Baltic.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Ural Mountains*, between Russia and Siberia; and the *Valdai Hills*, in the province of Novgorod.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The Gulfs of *Riga* and *Finland*, in the west of Russia; and the Bays of *Archangel* and *Onega*, in the south of the White Sea.

**LAKES.**—*Ladoga*, east, and *Onega*, north-east of the Gulf of Finland; *Ilmen*, south of Ladoga; and *Peipus*, south of the Gulf of Finland.

**RIVERS.**—The *Dvina* and *Onega*, flowing into the White Sea; the *Dniester*, *Bog*, and *Dnieper*, into the Black Sea; the *Don*, into the Sea of Azoph; and the *Volga*, into the Caspian Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Petersburg*, on the Neva, founded by Peter the Great, in 1703; *Moscow*, formerly the capital, burned during the French invasion in 1812; *Cronstadt*, on the Gulf of Finland, the chief station of the Russian navy; *Riga*, an important city on the gulf of the same name; *Kiev* and *Cherson*, on the Dnieper; and *Odessa*, on the Black Sea, the principal seaport in the south of Russia.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Russia is in general level, and abounds in forests, marshes, lakes, and rivers, and in extensive plains, called *steppes*. The *climate* presents every variety of temperature, from the chilling blast of Lapland, to the genial and mild air of Italy.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* varies considerably in the different provinces. Timber, hemp, flax, tallow, furs, and leather, are the chief *productions*. The *minerals* are, copper and iron, principally procured from the Ural mountains. The *animals* are, the camel and rein-deer, which are natives of opposite climates; also, the bear, musk-deer, and ermine.



*Religion*.—The conversion of the Russians to Christianity commenced in 946, when the holy queen Helen, called before her baptism *Olga*, embraced the Catholic faith at Constantinople. In 1415, at the instigation of *Photius*, metropolitan of Russia, this nation embraced the Greek schism, to which it still adheres. Catholics, however, are very numerous, particularly in the provinces which formerly belonged to Poland. Their number is estimated at 6,500,000, and in Petersburg alone, they considerably exceed 20,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Russians are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour; but are, for the most part, rude and ignorant. The government is an absolute monarchy, amounting to a military despotism.

## POLAND.

*BOUNDARIES*.—N., Russia, Prussia, and the Baltic; W., Germany; S., Hungary and Turkey; and E., Russia.

*EXTENT*.—Poland, now divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is in length, from east to west, 700 miles, and in breadth, from north to south, 600.

*DIVISIONS*.—This noble but ill-fated country formerly contained thirteen provinces, namely, Courland, Ukraine, Samogitia, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, Massovia, Polesia, Polachia, Polish Russia, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Red Russia.

*RIVERS*.—The *Vistula* and *Niemen*, flowing into the Baltic; and the *Dwina*, into the Gulf of Riga.

*CHIEF TOWNS*.—*Warsaw*, on the Vistula, the residence of the Russian authorities. *Cracow*, where the kings of Poland were formerly crowned; *Dantzic*, on the Vistula, celebrated for its oak; and *Grodno*, on the Niemen, where Stanislaus abdicated the crown in 1795.

*Religion*.—The Poles, converted to Christianity by St. Adalbert, in 996, have preserved inviolably the Catholic faith to our own time. The king of Poland was styled *His Most Orthodox Majesty*. The number of Catholics in Poland is computed at 10,500,000.

*Character.*—The Poles are full of life and activity, dignified in their persons, and in general appearance, more Asiatic than European. Their diversions are manly and warlike. They are fair in their complexion, brave, honest, and hospitable; and the women are remarkable for their exemplary piety and virtue.

## PRUSSIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Baltic and Germany; W., Holland and Belgium; S., Germany and Austria; and E., Poland and Russia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Prussia from Aix-la-Chapelle to the frontiers of Poland, is 750 miles; the breadth, from the Baltic to the south of Silesia, 340 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, Brandenburg, Prussian Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia.

**LAKES.**—*Curishe Haff*, at the mouth of the Niemen; *Frishe Haff*, at the mouth of the Vistula; and *Grass Haff*, at the mouth of the Oder.

**RIVERS.**—The *Vistula* and *Oder*, flowing into the Baltic; the *Elbe*, *Ems*, and *Rhine*, into the German Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Berlin*, on the Spree, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe; *Memel*, on the Baltic, noted for its timber; *Königsberg*, on the Pregel, and *Breslau*, on the Oder, the seats of universities; *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the favourite residence of Charlemagne; *Coblentz*, and *Cologne*,\* upon the Rhine; the former, the chief depôt for the Rhenish wines; the latter, the capital of Rhenish Prussia.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Prussia, for the greater part, presents an extremely flat surface; nearly 17,000,000 of acres are covered with forests. The climate is cold and moist, but, in general, healthy.

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\* *Cologne* has been rendered famous in modern times by the zeal and fortitude displayed by its illustrious archbishop, the *Baron Droste de Vischering*, in resisting the arbitrary and unjust measures of the Prussian government on the subject of *mixed marriages*.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, except in Silesia and Rhenish Prussia, is poor and sandy. The chief *productions* are, grain, hops, flax, and excellent timber. Amber is the principal *mineral*. The forests abound in *game*, as white hares, stags, and wild boars; but are infested with bears, lynxes, wolves, and other beasts of prey. The chief *manufacture* is that of linen, for which Silesia has long been celebrated.

*Religion.*—St. Adalbert commenced the conversion of Prussia in 996, from which period it continued Catholic till 1525. The established religion at present is the *Evangelical*, formed by the late king, Frederick William III, from Lutheranism and Calvinism. The number of Catholics in all the Prussian provinces is nearly 6,000,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Prussians are a brave and warlike people; in *manners*, they are essentially German, though travellers have remarked that they appear dull and gloomy when compared to their Saxon neighbours, who are a lively and contented people. The *government* is an absolute monarchy.

## AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria; W., the Sardinian States, Switzerland, and Bavaria; S., the Roman States, the Adriatic, and Turkey; and E., Turkey and Russia.

*EXTENT.*—The length of Austria, from east to west, is 850 miles; the breadth, from north to south, 450 miles.

*DIVISIONS.*—The eastern part of Germany; the northern part of Italy; Hungary; and Bohemia: with parts of Moldavia, Croatia, and Poland.

*MOUNTAINS.*—The *Carpathian Mountains*, between Hungary and Galicia; the *Sudetic Mountains*, north of Bohemia; and the *Tyrolese Alps*, north of Lombardy.

*RIVERS.*—The *Danube*, with its tributaries, the *Inn*, *Drave*, and *Save*, on its right bank; and the *Morava* and *Theiss*, on its left bank.

*CHIEF TOWNS.*—*Vienna*, on the Danube, one of the most ancient cities of Germany; *Presburg*, the

ancient capital of Hungary ; *Buda*, the modern capital, celebrated for its baths ; *Pesth*, on the opposite side of the Danube, with a great inland trade ; *Brunn*, the capital of Moravia, with extensive trade and manufacture ; *Prague*, the capital of Bohemia, containing the oldest university in Germany ; *Saltzburg*, in Upper Austria, famous for its salt works ; *Innspruck*, on the Inn, the capital of Tyrol ; *Trent*, on the Adige, where the last General Council of the Church was held ;\* *Trieste*, on the Gulf of Venice, with extensive commerce ; and *Wieliczka*, in Austrian Poland, near which are the most extensive salt mines in the world.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Austria is in many places covered with great forests ; it has but a small extent of sea-coast, and is rather mountainous than level. The *climate* is, in general, mild and salubrious, except in Hungary, where numerous lakes and morasses render it unhealthy.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is very fertile, producing corn, wine, and fruit in abundance. Austria is richer in *mineral* wealth than any other country in Europe. The *sheep* of Hungary, like those of Wallachia, have long spiral horns and pendant wool ; and the *cattle* are mostly of a slate colour, and of an excellent description.

*Religion.*—The Hungarians, Moravians, and Bohemians were converted by St. Methodius and St. Cyril, about the year 894. The Roman Catholic is the established religion of all the provinces of Austria : no civil rights, however, are withheld from the professors of any other creed.

*Character, &c.*—The Austrians are cold and formal in their manners, but yet sincere, good-natured, and hospitable. They are good soldiers, ingenious artisans, and are remarkable for integrity and strict morality. The *Hungarians* are singularly graceful and handsome in their persons, and are a brave and magnanimous people. The *government* is an absolute monarchy, though almost every country subject to the empire enjoys its own code of laws, which are, in general, mild and salutary.

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\* The General Council of Trent, which was convoked by Pope Paul III, the 22nd May, 1542, assembled in the Cathedral Church of Trent, the 13th December, 1545, and closed its sittings the 14th December, 1563, being the fourth year of the pontificate of Pius IV.

## GERMANY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Baltic, Denmark, and German Ocean; W., Holland, Rhenish Prussia, and France; S., Switzerland and Italy; and E., Hungary and Prussia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Germany, from north to south, is 600 miles; the breadth, from east to west, 500 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Germany is divided into kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, and free cities.

**Kingdoms.** Hanover, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony.

**Grand Duchies.** Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, and Saxe Weimar.

**Duchies.** Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe Meiningen, and Saxe Hildburghausen.

**Principalities.** Saxe Gotha, Hesse Cassel, and Saxe Coburg.

**Free Cities.** Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Hartz Mountains*, in Hanover; the *Black Forest*, in Baden and Wirtemberg; the *Alps*, between Bavaria and the Tyrol; and the *Erzgebirge*, between Saxony and Bohemia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Elbe*, *Weser*, *Ems*, and *Rhine*, flowing into the German Ocean; and the *Danube*, through Austria into the Black Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Leipsic*, on the Pleisse, noted for its fairs; *Dresden*, on the Elbe, distinguished for its library, museum, and collection of pictures; *Göttingen*, on the Leine, the seat of a university; *Mentz*, on the Rhine, with the strongest fortress in Germany; *Carlsruhe*, on the Rhine, the capital of Baden; and *Stutgard*, on the Nissenbach, the capital of Wirtemberg.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The north of Germany is almost a perfect level; the south is traversed by chains of mountains and extensive forests. The *climate* is temperate and salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* in general is fertile. The ordinary *productions* are, various kinds of grain, wine, and timber. Germany is rich in *minerals*, particularly silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead. The German horses are more remarkable for weight than spirit; and the glutton found here, is said to be the most voracious of all animals.

*Religion.*—The Catholic religion, since it was first preached in Germany, by St. Boniface, in 719, continued to be the only religion known until the great defection in 1529, when, at the instigation of Luther and his associates, a *protest* was drawn up in the town of Spire, whence their followers have obtained the name of *Protestants*. At present the Catholics are more numerous than any of the separated sects, being nearly 7,000,000; with 5,790 Catholic churches.

*Character, &c.*—Love of music has long been one of the characteristics of the German people: the merchants and tradesmen are remarkable for probity, and the lower orders for their industry and perseverance. The *government* is absolute in each of the states; but the general affairs of all are managed by the Federative Diet, held at Frankfort on the Maine.

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## SWITZERLAND.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., Germany; W., France; S., Italy; and E., Austria.

*EXTENT.*—The length of Switzerland from Mount Jura to the Tyrol is 205 miles; the breadth from Como to the Rhine, 130 miles.

*DIVISIONS.*—Switzerland formerly comprised 13 provinces or cantons; but since the year 1815, it has been divided into 22 cantons.

*MOUNTAINS.*—The *Alps*, the loftiest summits of which are, *Mount Blanc*, *Mount Rosa*, *Great St. Bernard*, *Simplon*, and *St. Gothard*.

*LAKES.*—*Constance*, on the Rhine, between Switzerland and Germany; *Zurich*, on the Limmat; *Lucerne*, on the Reuss; *Neufchatel*, on a tribu-

tary of the Aar; and *Geneva*, on the Rhone, remarkable for the beauty of its surrounding scenery.

**RIVERS.**—The *Rhine*, flowing through the Lake of Constance; the *Aar*, with its tributaries, the *Limmat* and *Reuss*, into the Rhine; and the *Rhone*, through the Lake of Geneva.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Zurich*, on the Limmat; *Basle*, on the Rhine; *Berne*, on the Aar; *Lausanne*, the capital of Pays-de-Vaud; *Geneva*, beautifully situate at the outlet of the Rhone from the Lake; and *Altorf*, on Lake Lucerne, famous for the patriot Tell's courageous opposition to the tyrant Geisler, in 1307.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Switzerland presents the greatest variety of grand and beautiful scenery—immense lofty mountains, frightful precipices, regions of snow which never melts, and glaciers resembling seas of ice—all which form a striking contrast to the fertile valleys, neat cottages, picturesque lakes, and crystal streams. The *climate* is as various as the surface is diversified—the heat in the valleys being sometimes oppressive, while the cold in the elevated regions is excessively severe.

**Soil and Productions.**—Much of the country is barren; the soil in many of the valleys, however, is extremely rich and fertile. The chief *productions* are, the coarser kinds of grain, flax, tobacco, and fruits. Iron is the principal *mineral*. Among the *animals* may be named, the ibex or rock-goat, and the chamois; the golden vulture, and golden eagle. The chief *manufacture* is that of watches, of which 250,000 are annually exported.

**Religion.**—In the 6th century Switzerland was added to the fold of Christ by the preaching of St. Columbanus and St. Gall. The country continued Catholic until the 16th century, when Calvin and his followers introduced their novelties. At present the Catholic religion is established in eight of the cantons, the Protestant in seven, while in the remaining cantons the number of Catholics and Protestants is nearly equal.

**Character, &c.**—The Swiss have been long admired for their probity and ardent love of liberty. They are remarkable for their simplicity of manners, purity of morals, and strong attachment to their native country. The *government* is republican.

## FRANCE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Belgium and the English Channel; W., the Bay of Biscay; S., the Pyrenees and Mediterranean; and E., Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

**EXTENT.**—The length of France from Dunkirk to the Pyrenees is 600 miles; the breadth from Brest to the Rhine, 590 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—France was formerly divided into 35 provinces,\* namely:

1. *Northern Provinces.* French Flanders, Artois, Picardy, Normandy, Isle of France, Champagne, Lorraine, and Alsace.

2. *Western Provinces.* Bretagne, Maine, Anjou, Poitou, Aunis, Saintonge, and Angoumois.

3. *Midland Provinces.* Touraine, Orleanais, Berri, Nivernais, Bourbonnais, La Marche, Limousin, Auvergne, and Lyonnais.

4. *Provinces bordering on Switzerland & Italy.* Franche-Comté, Burgundy, Dauphiné, and Provence.

5. *Southern Provinces.* Guienne, Gascony, Languedoc, county of Avignon, Bearn, county of Foix, and Rousillon.

**ISLANDS.**—*Ushant*, W. of Bretagne; *Oleron*, *Rhé*,

\* France in 1790 was subdivided into 86 departments, namely:

1. The North, Strait of Calais, Somme, Lower Seine, Eure, Cavaldos, the Channel, Orne, Aisne, Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine, Seine and Marne, Ardennes, Marne, Aube, Upper Marne, Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine.

2. Finistère, North Coast, Morbihan, Ile and Villaine, Lower Loire, Mayenne, Sarthe, Mayenne and Loire, Vendée, Two Sèvres, Vienne, Lower Charente, Charente.

3. Indre and Loire, Eure and Loire. Loiret, Loire and Cher, Cher, Indre, Nièvre, Allier, Creuse, Upper Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Rhône, Loire.

4. Doubs, Upper Saône, Jura, Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saone and Loire, Ain, Isère, Drome, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of Rhone.

5. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees, Ardèche, Upper Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, Aude, Vaucluse, Lower Pyrenees, Ariège, Eastern Pyrenees, Corsica.



and *Belleisle*, in the Bay of Biscay; *Hières*,\* on the coast of Provence; and *Corsica*, in the Mediterranean.

CAPIES.—*Barfleur* and *La Hogue*, in Normandy.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Pyrenees*, between France and Spain; the *Alps*, between France and Italy; *Cantal* and *Puy-de-Dôme*, in Auvergne; *Mount Jura*, between Franche-Comté and Switzerland; *Côte d'Or*, in Burgundy; and *Vosges*, between Alsace and Lorraine.

RIVERS.—The *Seine*, flowing into the English Channel; the *Loire* and *Garonne*, into the Bay of Biscay; the *Rhone*, with its tributary, the *Saône*, into the Gulf of Lyons; and the *Rhine*, separating Alsace from Germany.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Paris*, on the Seine, next to London, the largest city in Europe; *Rouen*, at which died the venerable De la Salle on Good Friday, 1719; *Tours*, on the Loire, where St. Patrick received the clerical tonsure; *Orleans*, memorable for its siege, in 1428; *Dijon*, the birth-place of Bossuet and Buffon; *Strasbourg*, on the Rhine, noted for its cathedral, the tower of which is 468 feet high; *Lyons*,† on the Rhone, the second city in France, celebrated for its silk manufactures; *Grenoble*, noted for the manufacture of gloves; *Avignon*, on the Rhone; which belonged to the Pope from the middle of the 14th century till the revolution in 1790; *Nismes*, famous for its Roman antiquities; *Montpellier*, celebrated for its pure air and mild climate; *Toulouse*, on the Garonne, a place of considerable trade; and *Ajaccio*, in Corsica, the birth-place of Buonaparte, August 15th, 1769.

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\* *Hières*.—In one of these islands, called *Lerins*, was the celebrated monastery in which St. Patrick spent nine years, immediately before his apostolic mission to Ireland.

† Lyons is distinguished as having been the place in which the Society for the Propagation of the Faith had its origin, in the year 1622.

**CHIEF PORTS.**—*Calais*, the nearest port to England; *Boulogne*, the birth-place of St. Patrick; *Havre-de-Grace*, at the mouth of the Seine, with a strong citadel; *Brest*, the chief naval station of France on the Atlantic; *Nantes*, with an extensive foreign trade; *Bordeaux*, noted for its wine, brandy, and fruits; *Bayonne*, famous for hams and chocolate; *Marseilles*, founded by the Phœceans, 539 years before Christ; and *Toulon*, the chief station on the Mediterranean for the French navy.\*

**Natural Features, &c.**—France is rather level than mountainous; and the *climate* being extremely mild, and very favourable to health, and to the growth of the richest fruits, makes it one of the most pleasant countries in Europe.

**Soil and Productions.**—France is a very fertile country, producing all the necessaries of life; and amongst its luxuries are some of the most excellent wines. The chief *minerals* are, silver, lead, coal, and iron. Besides the ordinary domestic *animals*, are, bears, wolves, and wild boars. The principal *manufactures* are, silks, woollens, cottons, and lace.

**Religion.**—The Franks, with their king Clovis, were converted from paganism by St. Remigius in 496, fifteen years after the foundation of the French monarchy. The Catholic faith has ever since been the religion of France. The king enjoys the title of "*Most Christian Majesty and Eldest Son of the Church*," granted to Louis XI, by Pope Paul II, in 1469.

**Character, &c.**—A genuine feeling of compassion for the distressed, a readiness to alleviate the sorrows of the afflicted, gaiety and politeness of manners, with a fondness for military glory, form the chief traits of the French character. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

## BELGIUM.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Holland; W., the German Ocean; S., France; and E., Germany.

\* *Cherbourg*, in Normandy, was the principal naval station of France during the reign of Buonaparte, who expended nearly 5 millions sterling on the improvement of its harbour.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Belgium from east to west is 150 miles; the breadth from north to south, 110 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Belgium is divided into 9 provinces, namely: Antwerp, Limburg, South Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Hainault, Namur, Liege, and Luxemburg.

**RIVERS.**—The *Scheldt*, with its tributaries, flowing into the German Ocean; the *Maese* and *Lys*, into the Scheldt; and the *Sambre*, into the Meuse.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Brussels*, on the Senne, noted for its manufacture of lace and carpets; *Antwerp*, on the Scheldt, the birth-place of Reubens and Van-dyke; *Ghent*, the birth-place of Charles V, stands upon 26 islands, united by 300 bridges; *Bruges*, near the west coast, a place of considerable trade; *Liege*, on the Meuse, remarkable for its manufacture of iron and clocks; *Louvain*, on the Dyle, celebrated for its university; and *Waterloo*, memorable for the overthrow of Buonaparte, June 18th, 1815.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Belgium is nearly a perfect level, having scarcely a single hill to diversify its surface. The *climate* is more remarkable for moisture than warmth.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is in general rich, and in the highest state of cultivation, yielding plentiful crops of excellent clover, turnips, flax, corn, and hops. The *minerals* are nearly the same as in France. The most valuable *animals* are, the horses and cattle, which are both of unusual size. Fine linen and lace are the chief *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—The religion is the Roman Catholic, and has been such since the Belgians first received the faith by the preaching of St. Eleutherius in 532, and of Vedast in 536.

**Character, &c.**—The Belgians are a religious, hospitable, brave, and intelligent people, and are justly admired for their industry and strict integrity. Their success in manufactures and in the art of painting has been unrivalled. The *government* is a limited monarchy, established in 1830, under Leopold I, uncle to Victoria, the present queen of England.

## HOLLAND.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. and W., the German Ocean ; S., Belgium, and E., Germany.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Holland from N. to S. is 160 miles ; the breadth from E. to W., 110 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Gröningen, Friesland, Drenthe, Overysse, Guelderland, Utrecht, Holland Proper, North Brabant, and Zealand.

**ISLANDS.**—*Ameland*, *Schelling*, *Vlieland*, and *Texel*, at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee ; *Schowen*, *Tholen*, *North Beveland*, *South Beveland*, and *Walcheren*, forming in great part the province of Zealand.

**SEAS AND BAYS.**—*Lauwer-Zee*, and *Dollart Bay*, north of Gröningen ; *Zuyder-Zee*, south of Friesland ; and *Haarlem Meer*, east of Holland Proper.

**RIVERS.**—The *Yssel*, flowing into the Zuyder-Zee ; and the *Rhine*, the *Waal*, and the *Meuse*, into the German Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Amsterdam*, on the Amster, distinguished for its commerce ; *Haarlem*, on the Spaaren, where the art of printing is said to have been invented in 1440 ; *Leyden*, on the Rhine, famous for its university ; *Rotterdam*, on the Meuse, the birth-place of Erasmus ; *Utrecht*, on the Rhine, memorable for its treaties ; and *Zutphen*, on the Yssel, at the siege of which Sir Philip Sydney was killed in 1586.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The general aspect of Holland is that of a vast reclaimed marsh. It is lower than the sea, and is intersected by numerous canals, which serve all the purposes of roads. The country being low and marshy, the *climate* is cold, moist, and foggy. The frost in winter is very severe.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is naturally favourable to vegetation, and by skilful cultivation produces excellent *flax*, *wheat*, and *madder*. The black cattle, called the *Dutch Breed*, yield great quantities of milk and butter, which last forms a staple article of commerce. *Linens*, and that species of pottery called *Delft-ware*, form the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—The seeds of the Christian faith were sown in Holland by St. Eligius and St. Wilfrid, in 678. Amidst the religious convulsions of the 16th century, Calvinism was introduced, and has since been the established religion. Catholics, however, are very numerous, amounting to about one-third of the entire population.

*Character, &c.*—The Dutch are considered slow and heavy, but diligent and persevering. An inordinate love of gain forms a prominent feature in their character. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

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## ENGLAND.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., Scotland ; W., the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel ; S., the English Channel ; and E., the German Ocean.

*EXTENT.*—The length of England, from Berwick to the Isle of Wight, is 360 miles ; the breadth, from St. David's Head to the east of Essex, 280 miles.

*DIVISIONS.*—England is divided into 52 counties, 12 of which form the Principality of Wales.

*Northern Counties.* Northumberland, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster.

*Bordering on Wales.* Chester, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth.

*Eastern.* Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

*North Midland.* Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, Leicester, and Rutland.

*South Midland.* Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex.

*South of the Thames.* Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

*North Wales.* Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery.

*South Wales.* Radnor, Cardigan, Pembroke, Caermarthen, Brecknock, and Glamorgan.

In the following Table, and in those on Scotland and Ireland, the Counties are marked in SMALL CAPITALS, and the County Towns in *italics*.

*Northern Counties, Six.*

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<b>NORTHUMBER*</b>	Excellent husbandry		222,912
<i>Alnwick</i> †	A splendid castle	Alne	6,788
Newcastle	Coal and glass	Tyne	57,931
<b>DURHAM</b> ‡	Coal and mustard		253,910
<i>Durham</i>	Shrines of St. Cuthbert & V. Bede	Wear	10,125
Sunderland	Coal and ship-building	Wear	39,434
<b>YORKSHIRE</b>	The largest county in Eng.		1,371,296
<i>York</i>	Minster & antiquities	Ouse§	34,461
Leeds	Woollen trade	Aire	123,395
Sheffield	Cutlery and plated goods	Don	59,011
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	Lakes and scenery		169,681
<i>Carlisle</i>	Whips and fish-hooks	Eden	20,000
<b>WESTMOREL.</b>	Lakes and scenery		55,041
<i>Appleby</i>	Checks and kerseys	Eden	1,450
Kendal	Woollen cloth	Ken	17,427
<b>LANCASHIRE</b> ¶	The best potatoes in Eng.		1,336,854
<i>Lancaster</i>	John of Gaunt's castle	Lune	12,613
Manchester	Cotton trade	Irwell	237,832
Liverpool	Shipping and commerce	Mersey	189,242
Bolton	Cotton manufacture	Croell	41,195
Preston	Cotton goods	Ribble	50,000

*Counties bordering on Wales, Four.*

<b>CHESHIRE</b>	Cheese and salt springs		334,410
<i>Chester</i>	Glove manufacture	Dee	21,363
Stockport	Silk and cotton manufac.	Mersey	25,469
Macclesfield	Silk trade	Bolton	23,129

\* *Northumberland* means the *land north of the Humber*. The kingdom of Northumberland, during the Heptarchy, extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth.

† *Alnwick*.—The termination *wick*, (from the Latin, *vicus*), means a *street or town*: hence, *Alnwick*, the town on the *Alne*.

‡ *Durham* derived its name from the Saxon word *home*, a dwelling, which, contracted into *ham*, was also used to express a number of dwellings or town; hence, *hamlet*, a small town or village.

§ *Ouse* or *ooze* means *water*; hence the many rivers of that name.

|| *Westmoreland* means the *moor-land to the west*.

¶ *Lancaster* derives its name from the Latin, *castra*, which means a *fortified place*; hence the frequent terminations, *caster*, *chester*, &c., in the names of English towns.

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<b>SHROPSHIRE</b>	Extensive iron works		222,503
<i>Shrewsbury</i>	Welch webs	Severn	21,237
<b>HEREFORDSH.</b>	Apples and cider		110,976
<i>Hereford</i>	Glove manufacture	Wye	10,280
<b>MONMOUTHSH.</b>	Agriculture and minerals		98,130
<i>Monmouth</i>	Birth-place of Henry V.	Wye	4,916

*Eastern Counties, Four.*

<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	Largest breed of cattle		317,244
<i>Lincoln</i>	A large bell (7,894lbs.)	Witham	11,843
<b>NORFOLK*</b>	Poultry and game		390,057
<i>Norwich</i>	Crapes and shawls	Yare	61,110
<b>SUFFOLK</b>	Farming		296,301
<i>Ipswich</i>	Butter and cheese	Orwell	20,451
<b>ESSEX</b>	Agriculture and dairies		317,233
<i>Chelmsford</i>	Silk factories	Chelmer	5,453

*North Midland Counties, Five.*

<b>DERBYSHIRE</b>	Mountains and minerals		237,170
<i>Derby</i>	Lapidary and jewellery	Derwent	23,607
<b>NOTTINGHAM</b>	Great fertility		225,312
<i>Nottingham</i>	Lace and stockings	Trent	50,680
<b>STAFFORDSH.</b>	Copper and earthenware		410,485
<i>Stafford</i>	Leather and shoes	Sow	7,000
<b>WOLVERHAMPTON</b>	Locks and keys	E.ofStour	24,752
<b>LEICESTERSH.</b>	Rich grazing land		197,003
<i>Leicester</i>	Lace and stockings	Soar	39,306
<b>RUTLANDSHIR.</b>	The smallest co. in Eng.		19,385
<i>Oakham</i>	Excellent poultry	N.Welland	2,440

*South Midland Counties, Eleven.*

<b>WORCESTERSH.</b>	Perry, hops, and fruit		211,356
<i>Worcester</i>	Gloves and porcelain	Severn	18,610
<b>DUDLEY</b>	Coal and hardware	E. of Stour	23,043
<b>KIDDERMINSTER</b>	Carpet manufactures	Stour	20,865
<b>WARWICKSH.</b>	Most central co. in Eng.		336,988
<i>Warwick</i>	A noble castle	Avon	9,109
<b>BIRMINGHAM</b>	Hardware manufactures	Railway	146,986
<b>COVENTRY</b>	Watches, silks, & ribbons	N.ofAvon	27,072
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	Wood-lands & pasturage		179,276
<i>Northampton</i>	Shoes and horse fairs	Nen	15,321
<b>HUNTINGDONS.</b>	Dairies & Stilton cheese		53,149

\* *Norfolk* means *north folk* or people, in reference to *Suffolk* or south people. *Avon* is an Irish or Celtic word, which means a *river*.

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<i>Huntingdon</i>	Birth-pl. of Cromwell, 1599	Ouse	3,267
CAMBRIDGESH	Marshes, (150,000 acres)		143,955
<i>Cambridge</i>	A celebrated university	Cam	20,917
GLOUCESTERS.	Apples, cider, and cheese		386,904
<i>Gloucester</i>	Manufacture of pins	Severn	11,935
Bristol	Shipping and commerce	Avon	117,016
Cheltenham	Mineral waters	Thames	22,942
OXFORDSHIRE	Ochre and pipe-clay		151,726
<i>Oxford</i>	A celebrated university	Charwell	20,435
BUCKINGHAM.	Corn and cattle		146,529
<i>Buckingham</i>	Marble and lace manufac.	Grt. Ouse	3,610
BEDFORDSH.	Wheat, and fuller's earth		95,383
<i>Bedford</i>	Lace and straw-plait	Ouse	6,959
HERTFORDSH.	Corn and malt		143,341
<i>Hertford</i>	Malt trade	Lea	5,247
MIDDLESEX*	Wealth and importance		1,358,441
<i>London</i>	Court and parliament	Thames	1,471,941

*Counties South of the Thames, Ten.*

KENT	Paper, hops, and fruits		479,155
<i>Maidstone</i>	Hops and cherries	Medway	15,387
Greenwich	Royal observatory	Thames	24,453
Chatham	First arsenal in the world	Medway	17,936
Canterbury	Martyrdom of St. Thomas	Stour	14,463
SURREY	Sandy ground and heath		486,326
<i>Guildford</i>	Corn and timber	Wey	3,813
SUSSEX	Superior sheep and cattle		272,328
<i>Chichester</i>	Corn, malt, and needles	En.Chan.	8,270
Brighton	Fashionable watering-pl.	En.Chan.	40,634
BERKSHIRE	Wood-land & fuller's earth		145,289
<i>Reading</i>	A splendid abbey	Kennet	15,600
HAMPSHIRE	Marshes and oak forests		314,313
<i>Winchester</i>	Ancient capital of Eng.	Itchen	9,212
Portsmouth	Principal station of navy	En.Chan.	50,389
WILTSHIRE	Cheese and sheep walks		239,181
<i>Salisbury</i>	Cathedral, (spire 416 ft.)	Avon	9,876
DORSETSHIRE	Sheep, (170,000)		159,252
<i>Dorchester</i>	Fine ale	Frome	3,033
SOMERSETSH.	Minerals, & linen manuf.		403,908
<i>Bath</i>	Hot springs	Avon	38,063
DEVONSHIRE	Cider, & a delightful climate		494,168

\* *Middlesex* means middle Saxons, with reference to *Essex*, or East Saxons; *Sussex*, or South Saxons; *Wessex*, or West Saxons.



<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<i>Exeter</i>	Seat of 13 Saxon kings	Exe*	28,201
<i>Plymouth</i>	Second station for navy	Plym	75,534
<b>CORNWALL</b>	Tin mines, worked 2,000 years		302,440
<i>Launceston</i>	An old priory	Tamar	2,231
<i>Falmouth</i>	Principal packet station	Fale	7,284

*North Wales, Six Counties.*

<b>ANGLESEA</b>	Seat of the ancient Druids		48,325
<i>Beaumaris</i>	Suspension bridge, (580ft.)	Men. Strait	2,497
<i>Holyhead</i>	Dublin packet station	Bay	4,282
<b>CAERNARVONSH.</b>	Mountains and scenery		65,753
<i>Caernarvon</i>	Slate quarries	Coast	7,612
<b>DENBIGHSH.</b>	Corn, cheese, and coal		83,167
<i>Denbigh</i>	Shoes and gloves	Clwyde	3,786
<b>FLINTSHIRE</b>	Mining and smelting		60,012
<i>Flint</i>	Old castle, (covers $\frac{3}{4}$ acre)	Dee	2,216
<b>MERIONETHSH.</b>	Romantic scenery		35,609
<i>Dalgetly</i>	Coarse linens	Avon	4,087
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	Numerous sheep walks		66,485
<i>Montgomery</i>	Castle built by Wm. the Conq.	Severn	1,818

*South Wales, Six Counties.*

<b>RADNORSHIRE</b>	Sheep and cattle		24,651
<i>New Radnor</i>	A beautiful situation	Somergill	472
<b>CARDIGANSH.</b>	Lead, sheep, and cattle		64,780
<i>Cardigan</i>	Good salmon fishery	Teify	2,795
<b>PEMBROKESH.</b>	Arable and pasture land		81,424
<i>Pembroke</i>	Birth-pl. of Henry VII.	Mil. Haven	6,511
<b>CAERMARTHEN</b>	Corn and grass		100,655
<i>Caermarthen</i>	Tin and iron	Fowy	9,995
<b>BRECKNOCKSH.</b>	Corn and cattle		47,763
<i>Brecknock</i>	A fine arsenal	Usk,	5,026
<b>GLAMORGANSH.</b>	Large crops of corn		126,612
<i>Cardiff</i>	Bar and pig iron	Taff	6,187
<i>Swansea</i>	Copper, iron, and coal	Lawy	13,694

**ISLANDS.**—The Isles of *Man* and *Anglesea*, in the Irish Sea; the *Scilly Isles*, south-west of Cornwall; the Isles of *Wight*, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, in the English Channel; and *Holy Island*, east of Northumberland.

\* *Ere.*—The rivers *Esk*, *Axe*, *Eze*, and the *Usk* in Wales, derive their names from the Irish or Celtic word, *UISGE*, which signifies *water*.

**CAPES.**—*Holy-Head*, in Anglesea; *St. David's-Head*, in Pembrokeshire; *Land's End* and *Lizard-Point*, in Cornwall; *Start-Point*, in Devonshire; *Portland-Point*, in Dorsetshire; *Beachy-Head*, in Sussex; *Dungeness*, *North Foreland*, and *South Foreland*, in Kent; and *Spurn-Head* and *Flam-borough-Head*, in Yorkshire.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Cheviot-Hills*, between Northumberland and Scotland; the *Skiddaw* and *Scafell*, in Cumberland; the *Peak*, in Derbyshire; and *Snowdon* and *Plinlimmon*, in Wales.

**BAYS.**—*Solway Frith*, *Morecambe Bay*, *Milford Haven*, and *Bristol Channel*, on the west coast; *Torbay* and *Spithead Bay*, on the southern coast; the *Wash*, *Humber Mouth*, and *Bridlington Bay*, on the east coast.

**LAKES.**—The *Derwent-water* and *Keswick*, in Cumberland; the *Ulls-water*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; and *Windermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire.

**RIVERS.**—The *Eden*, flowing into Solway Frith; the *Ribble*, *Mersey*, and *Dee*, into the Irish Sea; the *Wye*, *Severn*, and *Avon*, into the Bristol Channel; the *Exe*, *Lower Avon*, and *Itchen*, into the English Channel; the *Medway*, *Thames*, *Great Ouse*, *Humber*, *Trent*, *Yorkshire Ouse*, *Tees*, *Wear*, and *Tyne*, into the German Ocean.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Excepting the western parts, the surface is either generally level, or composed of gentle slopes. In some of the eastern counties there are extensive fens or marshes. Such regard has been paid to agriculture, that no nation in the world can surpass the cultivated parts of England in beautiful scenes. The climate is extremely variable, and the seasons uncertain.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil of the level districts is generally fertile, producing luxuriant herbage and green crops, besides hops and apples. The chief minerals are, coal, iron, copper, tin, and lead. The domestic animals, particularly the

horses, sheep, and oxen, are not, perhaps, to be surpassed in any other country. Cottons, silks, and woollen cloths, hardware, and pottery, are the principal *manufactures*.

*Religion*.—Christianity was introduced early into Britain. At the request of Lucius, the king, in 183, Pope Eleutherius sent thither St. Fugatius and St. Damianus, who baptized the king and queen. England had thus the honour of being the first European nation governed by a Christian monarch. On the arrival of the Saxons in 449, paganism was restored, and continued to exist throughout the island, with the exception of Wales and Cornwall, until 594, when, by the zeal and labours of St. Augustin and his companions, the country was once more rescued from idolatry. England, from this period, adhered steadfastly to the Catholic religion till the 16th century, when, by the penal enactments of Henry VIII, and some of his successors, it was suppressed, and Protestantism established in its stead. Catholics are now very numerous, and are rapidly increasing. Many distinguished persons have recently embraced the faith.

*Character, &c.*—In their persons the English are of good stature, with regular features, and clear, florid complexions. In their manners they are frank, even to bluntness, and more disposed to gravity than gaiety. They are tenacious of their liberties; yet no people ever bowed with more servility to the will of a tyrant, than they did to that of Henry the VIII. The *form of government* is a limited monarchy; the supreme power being vested in the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons.

## SCOTLAND.

*BOUNDARIES*.—N., the Atlantic Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Channel; S., the Solway Frith and England; and E., the German Ocean.

*EXTENT*.—The length of Scotland, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, is about 280 miles; the breadth, from Buchanness to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles.

Scotland is divided into 33 counties, namely:

*Northern*. Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin or Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Kincardine.

*Middle.* Forfar or Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, and Bute.

*Southern.* Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Wigton.

*Northern Counties, Eleven.*

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
ORKNEY	Small sheep and wild fowl		58,239
<i>Kirkwall</i>	Ancient cath. of St. Magnus	A deep bay	3,065
CAITHNESS	Mountains and morasses		34,529
<i>Wick</i>	Extensive herring fishery	Wick	9,850
SUTHERLAND	Minerals and bleak mountains		25,518
<i>Dornock</i>	A salmon leap	Dor. Frith	504
ROSS	Mountain-woods & lakes		74,820
<i>Tain</i>	Flax spinning & tanning	Dor. Frith	3,078
CROMARTY	(Pop. included in Ross)		
<i>Cromarty</i>	A fine harbour and quay	Mor. Frith	2,215
INVERNESS	Mountains, lakes, & forests		94,797
<i>Inverness*</i>	Capital of the <i>Highlands</i>	Ness	14,324
NAIRN	Fir-trees and fertile soil		9,354
<i>Nairn</i>	Fish and yarn	R. Nairn	3,266
ELGIN	Woody hills & rich vales		34,231
<i>Elgin</i>	Ruins of a cathedral	Lossie	4,493
BANFF	Mountains & fertile plains		48,604
<i>Banff</i>	A great export of salmon	Deveron	2,935
ABERDEEN	Quarries of granite & mill-stone		177,651
<i>Aberdeen</i>	3rd city for trade in Scot.	Dee	58,019
KINCARDINE	Oats and pasture land		31,431
<i>Stonehaven</i>	Oil and dried fish	Carron	2,965

*Counties in the Middle, Nine.*

FORFAR	Fertile hills		139,606
<i>Forfar</i>	Coarse linen and shoes	S. of Esk	7,949
Dundee†	Trade with the Baltic	Fr. of Tay	45,355
PERTH	Rugged rocks, & fertility		142,894
<i>Perth</i>	Murder of James I.	Tay	20,016
FIFE	Cattle, coal, & limestone		128,839

\* *Inter* is an Irish word, signifying the mouth of a river; hence *Inverness*, the place where the *Ness* discharges itself into the sea.

† *Dun*, in Irish, signifies a strong or fortified house; it means also a hill or mount, such being generally the fittest place of defence. England and Ireland have numerous places characterised by the prefix *Dun*.

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
<i>Cupar</i>	Brown linens and leather	Eden	6,473
<i>KINROSS</i>	Nearly circular		9,072
<i>Kinross</i>	Cotton goods	Leven*	2,917
<i>CLACKMANNAN</i>	Corn, pasture, coal, & salt		14,729
<i>Clackmannan</i>	Coal, iron, and plaids	N. of Forth	4,266
<i>STIRLING</i>	Coal, iron, and limestone		72,661
<i>Stirling</i>	Castle built by James V.	R. Forth	8,556
<i>DUMBARTON</i>	Morasses and woody hills		33,216
<i>Dumbarton</i>	Two-handed sword of Wallace	Leven	3,623
<i>ARGYLE†</i>	Pasture, sheep, & game		100,973
<i>Inverary</i>	Herring fishery	Loch Fyn	1,117
<i>BUTE</i>	Cattle, sheep, and goats		14,200
<i>Rothsay</i>	Cotton trade & herring fishery	Fr. of Clyde	4,817

*Southern Counties, Thirteen.*

<i>HADDINGTON</i>	Rich soil and coal mines		36,145
<i>Haddington</i>	Coarse woollens & leather	Tyne	5,883
<i>EDINBURGH</i>	Rich in corn & pastures		219,345
<i>Edinburgh</i>	The study of medicine	S. of Forth	136,548
<i>LINLITHGOW</i>	Hill & dale, corn & pasture		23,291
<i>Linlithgow</i>	Birth-place of queen Mary	Ed. Canal	3,187
<i>BERWICK</i>	Low and fertile		34,148
<i>Greenlaw</i>	Ruins of 2 religious houses	Blackadder	1,442
<i>ROXBURGH</i>	Mosses, hills, & mountains		43,667
<i>Jedburgh</i>	Ruins of a fine abbey	Jed	3,619
<i>Kelso</i>	Abbey founded by David I	Tweed	4,930
<i>SELKIRK</i>	Hills and pasture land		6,880
<i>Selkirk</i>	Stockings and leather	Ettrick	1,888
<i>PEEBLES</i>	Great flocks of sheep		10,570
<i>Peebles</i>	Excellent beer	Tweed	2,759
<i>LANARK</i>	Coal, lead, & <i>lapis-lazuli</i>		316,813
<i>Lanark</i>	Falls of the Clyde	Clyde	4,266
<i>Glasgow</i>	Chief seat of cotton trade	Clyde	202,426

\* *Leven*.—On a small island in this lake is Douglas Castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined by the Confederate Lords.

† Off the western coast of Argyle is *Iona*, where St. Columbkille, who, with twelve companions, left Ireland in 563 to preach to the Picts, founded a celebrated monastery, the sanctity of which was in such high repute, that it became the favourite burial-place in North Britain. Here are interred many lords of the isles, 48 kings of Scotland, 4 Irish, 8 Norwegian, and 1 French monarch. The name *Iona* is derived from a Hebrew word signifying a *dove*, in allusion to its patron, St. Columba. After the saint's death the island retained his name, and was called *I-Columb-cill*, or "Columb's cell," now contracted into *Icolmkill*.

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
<b>RENFREW</b>	Once the Stuarts' patrimony		133,443
<i>Renfrew</i>	Thread manufactures	Cart	2,002
<i>Paisley</i>	Finest muslin in Europe	White Cart	46,199
<i>Greenock</i>	American trade	Clyde	27,571
<b>AYR</b>	Cattle and dairies		145,055
<i>Ayr</i>	Birth-pl. of Robert Burns	R. Ayr	11,626
<b>DUMFRIES</b>	<i>Locker-moss</i> and <i>Hartfel</i>		73,770
<i>Dumfries</i>	Beautiful scenery	Nith	11,606
<b>KIRCUDBRIGHT</b>	Barren mountains on N.		40,590
<i>Kircudbright</i>	Export of corn	Dee	2,690
<b>WIGTON</b>	Scotch <i>Galloways</i>		36,258
<i>Wigton</i>	Woollen & cotton manufac.	Wigton Bay	2,237

**ISLANDS.**—The *Orkney* and *Shetland Isles*, on the north, and the *Hebrides*, on the west.

**CAPES.**—*Duncansbay Head*, in Caithness; *Cape Wrath*, in Sutherland; *Butt of Lewis*, in the Isle of Lewis; *Mull of Cantire*, in Argyle; *Mull of Galloway* and *Burrow Head*, in Wigton; *Fifeness*, in Fife; and *Kinnaird's Head*, in Aberdeen.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Ben Wyvis*, west of Cromarty Frith; *Cairngorm*, on the borders of Inverness; the *Grampians*, on the borders of Aberdeen; *Ben Nevis*, in Inverness, the loftiest in Great Britain; *Ben Lomond*, in Stirling; and the *Lammermoor Hills*, between Haddington and Berwick.

**BAYS AND FRITHS.**—*Pentland-Frith*, between Caithness and the Orkneys; *Loch-Linnhe*, in the north-west of Argyle; *Frith of Clyde*, west of Ayr and Renfrew; *Solway Frith*, between Dumfries and Cumberland; and the *Frith of Forth*, between Fife and Haddington.

**LAKES.**—*Loch-Ness*, in Inverness; *Loch-Tay*, in Perth; *Loch-Awe*, in Argyle; and *Loch-Lomond*, between Stirling and Dumbarton.

**RIVERS.**—The *Clyde*, flowing into the Frith of Clyde; the *Tweed*, *Forth*, *Tay*, *Dee*, *Don*, and *Spey*, into the German Ocean.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Rugged mountains, expansive lakes, rapid rivers, vast fens and marshes, interspersed with fertile vales and level tracts, are the chief natural features of Scotland. The *climate* is variable, and is colder than that of England.

*Soil and Productions.*—In the Lowlands the *soil* is generally fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation. The agricultural *productions* are nearly the same as those of England. Iron, lead, and coal are the most valuable of the *minerals*. In Scotland are reared sheep and cattle in great numbers, which are much valued for the delicacy of their flesh. The chief *manufactures* are, cottons, damasks, linen, and iron-ware.

*Religion.*—In 431, Pope Celestine sent St. Palladius, a Roman, to preach to the Scots both in N. Britain and Ireland. The Scots eagerly received the faith, became strict observers of its divine maxims, and for centuries the church of Scotland was distinguished for the number of its saints. *Calvinism* was introduced into Scotland under the *Presbyterian* form of church government, soon after the rise of Protestantism, but did not become the state religion until the revolution of 1688. The number of Catholics in Scotland at present is 500,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Scots are a brave, hardy, prudent, and an industrious people. The crowns of England and Scotland were united in 1603, when James VI, of Scotland, ascended the English throne; the legislative union followed in 1707.

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## IRELAND.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. W. and S., the Atlantic Ocean; and E., St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Ireland, from Fair Head in Antrim to Mizen Head in Cork, is over 300 miles; the breadth, from Urris-Head in Mayo to Carnsore Point in Wexford, about 210 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Ireland is divided into 4 provinces, which are subdivided into 32 counties, 252 baronies, and 2,348 parishes.

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\* *Ireland* appears to be a Gothic adaptation of the native term *Erin*, which, by some etymologists, is interpreted *The Sacred Isle*; by others, *The Western Isle*, &c. &c.

## Counties.

*Ulster*.—Donegal,\* Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan.

*Leinster*.—Longford, West Meath, East Meath, Louth, Dublin, Kildare,† King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, and Kilkenny.

*Munster*.—Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare.

*Connaught*.—Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim.

*Ulster, Nine Counties.*

Counties and C. Towns.	Remarkable for	Situation.	Popula- tion.
<b>DONEGAL</b>	Mountains, bogs, minerals		289,149
<i>Donegal</i>	Annals of the 4 Masters, (1631)	Esk	830
Ballyshannon†	Salmon and eel fishery	Erne	3,735
<b>DERRY</b>	Barley, flax, & linen trade		222,012
<i>Derry</i>	A long siege, in 1689	Foyle	19,620
<b>Coleraine</b>	Fine linens, called <i>Coleraines</i>	Bann	5,752
<b>ANTRIM</b>	Coal, bog, and limestone		225,615
<i>Belfast</i>	Trade and commerce	Lagan	53,287
Carrickfergus§	A celebrated castle	C. Bay	8,698
Lisburn	Linen, muslin, & cambric	Lagan	5,218
<b>TYRONE</b>	Mountains, bogs, & fertility		304,468
<i>Omagh</i>	Military head-quarters	Stroule	2,211
Dungannon	Seat of the kings of Ulster	W. Blackwater	3,515
<b>DOWN</b>	Agricult., manufac., & scenery		352,012
<i>Downpatrick</i>	Shrines of Sts. Patrick, &c.	L. Strangford	4,784
Newry	Export of provisions & livestock	Newry	13,065
Bangor	Abbey founded by St. Comgall	Bangor Bay	2,741
<b>ARMAGH</b>	Apples, (the Orchard of Ireland)		220,134

\* *Donegal* was anciently called *Tyrconnel* or *Tir-Connell*, signifying in Irish "the territory of Connell;" hence the derivation of Tyrone, &c.

† *Kildare* is derived from the Irish words, *kill dara*, signifying "the cell of the oak," and was so called, from a very large oak tree which grew near the spot where St. Bridget erected her celebrated convent.

‡ *Ballyshannon* is so called from the Irish word *baile*, a town.

§ *Carrickfergus* derives its name from *carraig*, a rock, on which the old castle is built, and from a king named *Fergus*, who is said to have been drowned near it.

|| *Bangor*, anciently *Beanchor*, signifies *blessed choir*, a name expressive of a part of the avocations of the religious who inhabited this place, and who are said to have amounted, at one time, to 3,000.



Counties and C. Towns.	Remarkable for	Situation.	Popula- tion.
<i>Armagh</i> *	Metropolitan see of Ireland	Callan	9,189
Lurgan	Manufac. of damasks & cambric	S. of Neagh	2,842
MONAGHAN	Agriculture, mountains, & bogs		195,536
<i>Monaghan</i>	Ruins of an old abbey	S. of Tynan	3,848
Clones†	First mitred Abbot in Ireland	W. of Fin	2,381
FERMANAGH	Mountains, bogs, & lakes		149,763
<i>Enniskillen</i> ‡	Fish and water fowl	Erne	6,116
CAVAN	Minerals & bleach greens		227,933
<i>Cavan</i>	Burial-pl. of Gen. O'Neill, 1649	Cavan	2,931
<i>Leinster, Twelve Counties.</i>			
LONGFORD	Most central co. in Ireland		112,558
<i>Longford</i>	Flax & linen manufacture	Camlin	4,354
W. MEATH	Rich pasture land		136,872
<i>Mullingar</i>	An excellent wool-market	Foyle	4,295
Athlone	Called <i>Centre of Ireland</i>	Shannon	11,406
MEATH§	Corn, sheep, & cattle		176,826
<i>Trim</i>	Ruins of several abbeys	Boyne	3,282
Navan	Once famed for its abbey	Boyne	4,416
Kells	Round tower, 90ft. high	Blackwater	4,326
LOUTH	Smallest co. in Ireland		124,846
<i>Drogheda</i>	Extensive corn trade	Boyne	17,365
Dundalk	Export of corn, butter & eggs	Castletown R	10,078
DUBLIN	Neat villas & fine demesnes		380,167
<i>Dublin</i>	Splendor of its public buildings	Liffey	265,316
Kingstown	Superior granite	Harbour	8,000
Clontarf	Victory of Brian Boru, 1014	Dublin Bay	3,314
Swords	Round tower, 73ft. high	E. Coast	2,537
KILDARE	Most level co. in Ireland		108,424
<i>Athy</i>	A good corn market	Barrow	4,494
<i>Naas</i>	Seat of the kings of Leinster	Grd. Canal	3,808

\* *Armagh* is derived from *ard*, high, and *magh*, a plain or field, the city being built upon an eminence.

† *Clones*, anciently *Cluain-Inis*, "the island of retreat," it having been nearly surrounded by water. The term *clon* is also applied to churches, which, in many instances, have been erected in retired places; as Cloyne, Clonfert, &c.

‡ *Enniskillen* is so called from the Irish word *inis*, (Lat. *insula*), an island, the town of Enniskillen being built upon an island, in the Erne.

§ *Meath*.—In this county, about 5 miles S.E. from Navan, is the ancient *Tarah*, or, as it is sometimes called, *Teagh-mor*, "the great house," where the Irish triennial parliaments were held, until the end of the sixth century.

|| *Kells*.—The memorable synod of the Irish clergy, at which Cardinal Paparo distributed the 4 palls to the Archbishops, was held here in 1152.

<i>Counties and C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
Maynooth	College, founded 1795	Rye	2,053
Castle-Dermot	Ancient seat of the O'Dermots	W. Barrow	1,385
Kildare*	Religious ruins & round tower	W. of Liffey	1,753
KING'S CO.†	Woods, bog, & limestone		144,225
Tullamore	An excellent corn market	Clodagh	6,342
Birr or Par- sonstown }	The O'Carroll feuds	Brosna	6,594
Philipstown	Ancient seat of the O'Connors	Lyall	1,454
QUEEN'S CO.	Coal, bog, & limestone		145,851
Maryborough	Head-quarters of constabulary	Trib of Barrow	3,220
Mountmellick	Cotton & woollen manufac.	Onas	4,597
Abbeyleix	Lace manufactory	Nore	5,485
WICKLOW	Exquisite scenery		121,557
Wicklow	Export of lead and corn	Leitrim	2,472
Arklow	A bridge of 19 arches	Avoca	4,383
WEXFORD	Corn and pasture		182,713
Wexford	Woollen cloth and provisions	Slaney	10,673
Enniscorthy	Agricultural produce	Slaney	5,955
New Ross	Trade with America, &c.	Barrow	5,011
CARLOW	Corn, butter, and minerals		81,988
Carlow	College & public buildings	Barrow	9,114
Leighlinbridge‡	Ruins of <i>Black &amp; White Castles</i>	Barrow	2,035
KILKENNY§	Agriculture and dairies		193,686
Kilkenny	Coal, marble, & woollens	Nore	23,741
Callan	Great antiquity	King's River	6,111
Thomastown	Extensive flour mills	Nore	3,054
Castlecomer	Superior coal mines	Deen	2,436

*Munster, Six Counties.*

TIPPERARY	Coal, corn, and cattle		402,563
Clonmel	Corn, bacon, and butter	Suir	15,134
Carrick	Largest town unrepresented	Suir	9,626
Nenagh	Old castle, ( <i>Nenagh Round</i> )	Nenagh R.	8,446

\* *Kildare*.—Near this town is the far-famed *Curragh*, a race-course of about 5000 acres, sometimes called the *Newmarket of Ireland*.

† *King's County*.—On the banks of the Shannon, in this county, is situated *Clonmacnois*, anciently *Cluain-Mac-Nois*, or the "Retreat of the Sons of the Noble," a name it obtained from the celebrity of its monastery and schools, which attracted numbers of the nobility to study in its halls.

‡ Near this village is *Old Leighlin*, distinguished in ecclesiastical history for its religious establishments and extensive schools.

§ *Kilkenny* literally means *Kenny's Church*. Whence it may be inferred, that monasteries or churches were the *origin* of those towns which are distinguished by the prefix *Kil*.

Counties and C. Towns.	Remarkable for	Situation.	Popula- tion.
Thurles	Holycross abbey	Suir	7,084
Cashel	Seat of kings of Munster	E. of Suir	6,971
Tipperary	Corn and butter market	Arra	6,970
Roscrea	The shrine of St. Cronan	Roscrea R.	5,512
WATERFORD	Pasturage & bleak mountains		177,054
Waterford	Great export of provisions	Suir	28,821
Dungarvan	Extensive fishery	Colligan	6,519
Lismore*	Ancient monastery and school	Blackwater	2,894
Tramore†	A neat sea-bathing village	Bay	2,224
Cappoquin	A new Cistercian abbey	Blackwater	1,319
CORK	Largest co. in Ireland		810,732
Cork	Great export of provisions	Lee	107,016
Bandon	Cotton and flour mills	Bandon	12,617
Youghal	Irish potato first planted here	Blackwater	9,608
Kinsale‡	A productive fishery	Bandon	7,312
Fermoy	Extensive barracks	Blackwater	6,976
Cove	A delightful climate	Cork-harb.	6,966
Mallow	Mineral waters	Blackwater	5,229
Bantry	Fine bay and scenery	Bay	4,276
Cloyne	Round tower, 102 ft. high	E. of Cove	2,228
KERRY	Small cattle, ( <i>Kerry cows</i> )		263,126
Tralee	Mineral springs	Lee	9,352
Killarney	Lakes and scenery	Dinagh	7,910
Dingle	Most westerly town in Ireland	Bay	4,327
Cahiriveen	Birth-pl. of D. O'Connell, Esq.	Valentia Bay	1,192
LIMERICK	Pasture, corn, and fruits		315,355
Limerick	Siege and treaty, (1690-1)	Shannon	66,354
Rathkeale	Horse and cattle fairs	Deel	4,972
Adare	Excellent cider	Maig	4,364
Kilmallock	The <i>Irish Balbec</i>	Cammogue	1,213

\* *Lismore* is derived from the Irish *lios*, a habitation, and *mor*, great, that is, "the great habitation or monastery," which St. Carthagh founded here in 633. The schools of Lismore were celebrated all over Europe: hither multitudes of foreigners thronged to study religion, science, and literature, not only from England, but from the most distant parts of the continent, all of whom were most cheerfully received, and "supplied gratis," as Ven. Bede testifies, "with food, books, and instruction." King Alfred is said to have received his education here. Lismore, at one time, contained 20 parish churches.

† *Tramore* is a contraction of the Irish words, *traigh-mor*, signifying "the great strand;" hence *Tralee*, "the strand of the Lee."

‡ *Kinsale* is supposed to have derived its name from *cean*, a head, and *sail*, the sea; hence *kinmara*, which literally signifies "head of the sea;" *sara*, or *mara*, being the genitive case of *suir*, another name for sea.

Counties and C. Towns.	Remarkable for	Situation.	Popula- tion.
CLARE*	Excellent horses		258,322
Ennis	A fine Gothic abbey	Fergus	7,711
Kilrush	Provisions and flag-stones	Shannon	3,996
Ennistymon	Ancient seat of the O'Briens	Inagh	1,430
Killaloe†	Salmon and eel fishery	Shannon	1,411

*Connaught, Five Counties.*

GALWAY	Greatest no. & extent of lakes		414,684
Galway	Extensive fisheries	Bay	33,120
Tuam	A splendid cathedral & college	Clare	6,883
Loughrea	Abundance of poultry	Rea	6,285
Ballinasloe	Large cattle fairs	Suck	4,615
ROSCOMMON	Corn, bog, and pasture		249,630
Roscommon‡	Shrine of St. Coman	Hine	3,306
Athlone§	Repeated sieges, (1690-1)	Shannon	11,406
MAYO	Bogs, lakes, and pasturage		365,328
Castlebar	A good linen market	Clydagh	6,373
Ballina	Valuable salmon fishery	Moy	5,510
Westport	Cotton manuf. & bleach greens	Westport R.	4,448
Killala	Occupied by the French in 1798	Bay	1,125
SLIGO	Bullocks of the largest size		171,765
Sligo	Corn, butter, and salmon	Garvogue	15,152
LEITRIM   [non	Numerous herds of cattle		141,524
Carrick-on-Shan-	Good situation for trade	Shannon	1,870

ISLANDS.—*Rathlin*, north of Antrim; *North Isles of Arran*, west of Donegal; *Achil*, west of Mayo; *Clare Island*, at the mouth of Clew Bay; *South Isles of Arran*, in Galway Bay; and *Valentia*, west of Kerry.

CAPES.—*Malin-Head*, in Donegal; *Fair-Head*,

\* *Clare* was anciently called *Thomond*, that is, north Munster, in reference to *Desmond*, or south Munster, *Ormond*, or east Munster, &c.

† *Killaloe*.—Near this town stood the ancient *Kinkora*, the palace of Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland.

‡ *Roscommon*, which signifies "Coman's marsh," is supposed to have derived its name from an abbey founded here in a low situation by St. Coman, about the year 540.

§ *Athlone* derives its name from the Irish *ath*, a ford, and *luath*, or *luan*, swift, probably in reference to the *rapids*, at the bridge over the Shannon.

|| The counties of Leitrim and Cavan, with a part of Fermanagh, comprise the ancient *Brefnè*, the chief lords of which were the O'Ruarks, a name memorable in Irish history.

in Antrim; *Howth-Head*, in Dublin; *Wicklow-Head*, in Wicklow; *Carnsore-Point*, in Wexford; *Cape-Clear* and *Mizen-Head*, in Cork; *Loop-Head*, in Clare; *Slyne-Head*, in Galway; *Achil-Head* and *Urris-Head*, in Mayo.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Mourne Range*, in Down; the *Slieve-Bloom* or *Ard-na-h'Erin*\* mountains, in the King's and Queen's Counties, and in which the Suir, Nore, and Barrow take their rise; the *Wicklow Mountains*, in Wicklow; *Magillicuddy's Reeks*, *Carran-Tual*, and *Mangerton*, in Kerry; and *Nephin* and *Croagh-Patrick*, in Mayo.

**BAYS.**—*Lough Swilly* and *Lough Foyle*, in Ulster; *Carrickfergus Bay*, between Antrim and Down; *Strangford Bay*, in Down; *Carlingford Bay*, between Down and Louth; *Dundalk Bay*, in Louth; *Dublin Bay*, east of Dublin; *Bantry Bay*, south-west of Cork; *Dingle* and *Tralee Bays*, in Kerry; *Galway Bay*, between Clare and Galway; *Clew Bay* and *Killala Bay*, in Mayo; *Sligo Bay*, north of Sligo; and *Donegal Bay*, south of Donegal.

**LAKES.**—*Lough Neagh*,† between Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh; *Loughs Allen*, *Ree*, and *Derg*, through which the Shannon flows; *Lough Conn*, in Mayo; *Lough Mask*, between Mayo and Galway; *Lough Corrib*, in Galway; and the *Lakes of Killarney*, in Kerry.

**RIVERS.**—The *Foyle*, flowing into Lough Foyle; the *Bann*, into Lough Neagh; the *Lagan*, into Carrickfergus Bay; the *Boyne*, into Drogheda Bay; the *Liffey*, into Dublin Bay; the *Slaney*, into Wexford harbour; the *Suir*, *Barrow*, and *Nore*, into

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\* *Ard-na-h'Erin*, that is, "the height of Ireland," a name this mountain obtained from a popular opinion that it was the most elevated point in the island.

† *Lough*, or *loch*, is the term used in Ireland and Scotland for lake—*loch*, in Irish, signifying a lake, or an arm of the sea.

Waterford harbour; the *Blackwater*, into Youghal harbour; the *Lee*, into Cork harbour; the *Shannon*, the largest river in the British dominions, into the Atlantic Ocean.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Ireland is advantageously situated for commerce between the eastern and western continents, and abounds in safe and capacious harbours, majestic rivers, and picturesque lakes. Although it contains several extensive ranges of mountains, and immense tracts of bog occupy the sites of its ancient forests, yet its more general aspect is that of verdant plains, watered by numerous streams, and enlivened by flocks and herds; ample valleys, of the greatest fertility, or gently-swelling eminences, waving with corn, or exhibiting a rich and perpetual verdure. The *climate* is, perhaps, milder than that of any other country of equal extent, in the same latitude.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* of Ireland is exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing all the necessaries of life for more than double its population. Though rocky, it is perpetually green, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere; and hence the appellation of the “*Emerald Isle*.” The pastures are luxuriant, and the corn, flax, and potato crops, in general, abundant. The *minerals* are, copper, iron, lead, and marble; silver, and even gold, have been found, but in no considerable quantities. The *animals* peculiar to Ireland are, the large red deer of the Killarney mountains, and the Irish wolf-dog, now almost extinct. The exemption of the country from all venomous reptiles is proverbial. Silks, tabinets, cottons, and linens of the finest texture, are the principal *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—In the year of our Lord, 431, St. Celestine, Pope, raised Palladius to the episcopal dignity, and sent him, with several companions, to preach the Gospel in this island. His success was partial, and he died as he was returning to Rome in the following year. He was succeeded in his mission by the illustrious St. Patrick, whose extraordinary success in the conversion of the country, has justly obtained for him the title of *Apostle of Ireland*. He died at Saul, in Ulster, in 465.

During the five following centuries, the number of holy personages, both in the ecclesiastical and religious state, was so great, and the sanctity of their lives so eminent, as to merit for their country the appellation of the *Island of Saints*. The Irish, since their conversion, have been conspicuous for their devoted attachment to their holy religion, from which, not all

the horrors of sanguinary persecution, nor the blandishments of proselytism, have ever been able to separate the great body of the people : over *seven millions*, out of the eight and a half, composing the population, are in communion with the Holy and Apostolic See of Rome.

*History, &c.*—This island was known to the Greeks by the name of *Juerna*, about two centuries before the Christian era, and to the Romans, by that of *Hibernia*, in the time of Cæsar. It was originally governed by a number of independent native princes, subject, however, to one supreme monarch, who held his court and council at *Tarah*, in East Meath.

The first invasion of the English took place in 1169, and was followed in 1172 by the arrival of Henry II, who took the title of Lord of Ireland. The English monarchs did not assume the title of King of Ireland, until the reign of the tyrannical Henry VIII. After that period, Ireland continued annexed to the crown of England, but possessed a distinct parliament until 1800, when the legislatures of both countries were incorporated by the act of Union. The executive power in Ireland is in the hands of a Lord Lieutenant.

*Character.*—The Irish are generally above the middle size, athletic, and well formed. They are quick of comprehension, generous, and warm-hearted ; brave almost to rashness, and courteous and hospitable to strangers. Of the Irish it may be truly said, that their virtues are their own, while many of their faults may be traced to the wayward circumstances under which they have been placed.

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## SPAIN.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees ; W., the Atlantic and Portugal ; S. and E., the Mediterranean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Spain, from Cape Creux to the W. of Galicia, is 650 miles ; breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Straits of Gibraltar, 550 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Spain is divided into 14 provinces :

*Northern.* Galicia, Asturias, Biscay, and Navarre.

*Middle.* Estremadura, Leon, Old Castile, and New Castile.

*Southern.* Granada and Andalusia.

*Eastern.* Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and Murcia.

ISLANDS.—*Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, and Formentera*, in the Mediterranean.

CAPES.—*Ortegal* and *Finisterre*, in Galicia; *Trafalgar\** and *Europa Point*, in Andalusia; *De Gata*, in Granada; *St. Martin*, in Valencia; *St. Sebastian* and *Creux*, in Catalonia.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Santillanos*, extending from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic; the *Mountains of Castile*, from Navarre towards Portugal; *Sierra de Toledo*,† in New Castile; *Sierra Morena*, between New Castile and Andalusia; *Sierra Nevada*, in Granada; and *Montserrat*, in Catalonia.

RIVERS.—The *Minho, Douro, Tagus, Gaudiana*, and *Guadalquivir*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; and the *Ebro*, flowing into the Mediterranean.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Madrid*, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea; *Bilboa*, on the coast of Biscay; *Salamanca*, celebrated for its university; *Saragossa*, renowned for its resistance against the French in 1808-9; *Barcelona*, the second city and largest seaport in Spain; *Granada*, the residence of the Moorish kings; *Seville*, the birth-place of Cervantes, in 1549; *Cadiz*, the second seaport in the kingdom; and *Gibraltar*, possessed by the British since 1704.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The face of the country is beautiful through the greater part of the year: though mountainous, it is full of bloom and verdure, abounding in vineyards, orange-groves, and rich pastures. The *climate* on the elevated lands is cool and agreeable, but in the valleys, and in the interior, the heat in summer is excessive.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is generally light, but ex-

\* Off this cape, Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets, on the 21st of October, 1805, and was killed in the moment of victory.

† In Spain the term *sierra*, and in Portugal *serra*, (a saw), is applied to the teeth-like appearance which the summits of a ridge of mountains present at a distance.



ceedingly fertile. Lemons, oranges, grapes, olives, figs, rice, maize, and wheat, are its chief *productions*. The *minerals* are, copper, lead, and tin. The *animals* are, fleet horses, beautiful mules, and an excellent breed of sheep, celebrated for the fineness of their wool.

*Religion*.—From the conversion of Spain and Portugal, in the 2nd century, these countries have unswervingly adhered to the Catholic faith; and at present, notwithstanding the demoralising effect of protracted civil wars, and many assaults, open and covert, from various quarters, together with the toleration offered by the law, no other religion is professed in any part of the Peninsula. The king of Spain was styled *His Catholic Majesty*.

*Character and Government*.—In their persons, the Spaniards are tall, finely proportioned, and of swarthy complexions. They are grave, stately, and formal in their manners, and much attached to their native country. The *government*, which is a limited monarchy, is at present very unsettled.

## PORTUGAL.

*BOUNDARIES*.—N. and E., Spain; W. and S., the Atlantic.

*EXTENT*.—The length of Portugal, from north to south, is 350 miles; the breadth, from the Rock of Lisbon to the border of Spain, 150 miles.

*DIVISIONS*.—Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, namely: Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alemtejo, and Algarve.

*ISLANDS*.—The *Azores*, in the Atlantic, the chief of which are, *St. Michael*, *Tercia*, *Pico*, and *Fayal*.

*CAVES*.—*Rock of Lisbon*,\* and *Cape Espichel*, in Estremadura; *Cape St. Vincent*, S.W. of Algarve.

*MOUNTAINS*.—*Serra de Estrelha*, in Beira and Estremadura.

*RIVERS*.—The *Minho*, *Douro*, *Tagus*, and *Guediana*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

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\* The *Rock of Lisbon* is the most westerly point of the continent of Europe, being 9° 30' W. longitude.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Lisbon*, at the mouth of the Tagus, memorable for an earthquake in 1755; *Oporto*, on the Douro, celebrated for its wine, called *port*; and *Coimbra*, on the Mondego, the seat of a university.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Portugal has a strong resemblance to Spain in its general aspect. The *climate* is most salubrious, and peculiarly adapted to persons afflicted with consumptive diseases.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is inferior to that of Spain; the *productions*, however, are nearly similar.

*Religion.*—The religious history of Portugal is nearly the same as that of Spain. The zeal and labours of the Portuguese missionaries are still conspicuous in all those extensive and distant regions, once subject to this enterprising nation. The Portuguese monarch was styled *Most Faithful Majesty*.

*Character, &c.*—The Portuguese are charitable and temperate, and strongly attached to their religion and country. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

## ITALY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Austria and Switzerland; W., France and the Mediterranean; S., the Mediterranean; and E., the Adriatic Sea.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Italy, from Mount Blanc to Cape Leuca, is 700 miles; the breadth, from the Rhone, in Savoy, to the Adriatic, is 380 miles. The average breadth is about 100 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The Kingdom of Sardinia; Austrian Italy; the States of the Church, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

**ISLANDS.**—*Sardinia*, south of Corsica; *Elba*, south of Tuscany; *Sicily*, south-west of Italy; the *Lipari Isles*, N. of Sicily; and Malta,\* S. of Sicily.

\* The knights of Malta formerly possessed this island: in 1798 it was taken from them by Buonaparte. From him it was, after two years' blockade, taken by the British, to whom it now belongs.

**CAPES.**—*Spartivento*, at the south-west extremity of Italy ; *Colonna*, west, and *Leuca*, east of the Gulf of Taranto.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Alps*, the highest of which, on the Italian side, are, *Mont Blanc*, *Little St. Bernard*, *Mont Cenis*, and *Mont Viso* ; the *Apenines*, extending from the Alps to Cape Spartivento ; *Mount Vesuvius*, in Naples, and *Mount Etna*, in Sicily, both volcanoes.

**GULFS.**—*Genoa*, *Gaeta*, *Naples*, *Salerno*, *Policastro*, and *St. Eufemia*, on the west ; *Squillace* and *Taranto*, on the south ; *Manfredonia*, *Venice*, and *Trieste*, on the east.

**STRAITS.**—*Bonifacio*, between Corsica and Sardinia ; *Messina*, between Italy and Sicily ; *Otranto*, between Italy and Turkey.

**LAKES.**—*Maggiore*, *Lugano*, *Como*, *Iseo*, and *Garda*, at the foot of the Alps ; *Perugia* and *Bolsena*, in the states of the Church ; and *Celano*, in the north of Naples.

**RIVERS.**—The *Po* and *Adige*, in the north, flowing into the Gulf of Venice ; the *Arno*, in Tuscany ; the *Tiber*, in the states of the Church ; and the *Volturno*, in Naples, all flowing into the Mediterranean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Rome*, the residence of the Pope, and adorned with the Church of St. Peter,\* the palace of the Vatican,† and many remains of ancient grandeur ; *Naples*, the largest city in Italy, on a beautiful bay of the same name ; *Turin*, on the Po, capital of the Sardinian monarchy ; *Genoa*, formerly the capital of a republic, and the native city of

\* The Church of St. Peter is the largest and most magnificent structure ever yet erected for religious purposes ; it is 730 feet long, and 520 wide ; the height of the interior pillars is 178 feet, and height to the top of the cross, 518 feet ; its erection occupied 111 years and cost 12 millions sterling.

† The Vatican contains, it is said, no less than 12,000 apartments.

Columbus; *Milan*, famous for its splendid cathedral of white marble;\* *Mantua*, the birth-place of Virgil; *Pavia*, the ancient capital of Lombardy; *Padua*, the birth-place of Livy; *Venice*, once the capital of the greatest commercial state in Europe; *Florence*,† noted for its noble collection of paintings and statues; *Leghorn*, a flourishing seaport, north-west of Tuscany; and *Sienna*, where the Italian language is spoken in all its purity.

UNIVERSITIES.—*Venice, Padua, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Parma, Ferrara, Bologna, Pisa, Perugia, Rome, Naples, and Salerno*, are seats of universities.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Lofty and rugged mountains, extensive marshes, fertile plains and valleys, with rich groves of olives, oranges, and other fruit trees, form the leading features in the aspect of Italy. The *climate*, through the greater part of the year, is temperate and delightful.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, in some parts, is light and sandy, but is, in general, exceedingly rich. Corn, oil, silk, and a variety of wines and fruits, are the principal *productions*. The cheese of Lombardy and Parma is esteemed the finest in the world. The *minerals* are, gold, silver, iron, rock-crystal, porphyry, jasper, and the most beautiful kinds of marble. Besides the ordinary domestic *animals*, are buffaloes and wild boars. The chief *manufactures* are those of glass in Venice, and of velvet in Genoa.

*Religion.*—The religious history of Rome will always be a subject of deep interest to the reflecting Christian. Once the mistress of the world, and the chief seat of superstition and idolatry, it is now the central point of union to the Catholic world. St. Peter, prince of the apostles, was 25 years bishop of Rome; and there, under Nero, in 62, suffered martyrdom with St. Paul. After three centuries of severe persecution, during which the whole power of the Roman empire was armed against the followers of our Lord, the triumph of Constantine gave peace to the Church; and the humbled Cæsars

\* The cathedral of Milan, the most splendid specimen of Gothic architecture in the world, is 454 feet long, and 270 wide; the roof is supported by 52 marble pillars, 84 feet high, and 14 feet in circumference.

† *Florence* is the birth-place of Dante, Galileo, Michael Angelo, and many other eminent men.

prostrated themselves at the tombs of the martyrs, whom their predecessors had slain. By a decree of the Roman Senate, the capitol was purged from the abominations of idolatry, and pagan Italy embraced the Catholic faith, now the established religion of all its states. The professors of other creeds, however, are freely tolerated.

*Character, &c.*—The Italians are, in general, well-formed, and have black hair and expressive countenances. They are temperate, charitable, courteous, and contented, and have a peculiar talent for poetry, painting, architecture, and music. Each of the states of Italy has a distinct form of government.

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## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Russia and Austria; W., Dalmatia and the Gulf of Venice; S., Greece and the Archipelago; and E., the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Straits of Constantinople, and Black Sea.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Turkey, from the Adriatic to Constantinople, is 450 miles; the breadth, from the Danube to the north of Greece, 420 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Part of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia, with part of Croatia and Dalmatia; Albania, Roumelia, including Thrace; Macedon, and Thessaly.

**ISLANDS.**—*Candia*, in the Mediterranean; and *Lemnos*, in the Archipelago.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Hæmus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia; *Rhodope*, *Athos*, *Olympus*, *Pelion*, and *Pindus*, in Roumelia.

**GULFS.**—*Salonica*, *Cassandri*, *Monte Santo*, *Contessa*, and *Saros*, in the south of Roumelia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Danube*, flowing into the Black Sea; the *Maritza* and *Vardar*, into the Archipelago; and the *Salambria*, into the Gulf of Salonica.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Constantinople*, founded by Constantine the Great, in 330; *Adrianople*, on the Maritza, formerly the capital; *Salonica*, a commer-

cial city ; *Janina*, on the Danube, the capital of Albania ; *Sophia*, the capital of Bulgaria ; and *Belgrade*, on the Danube, strongly fortified.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Turkey in Europe is, in its general appearance, extremely picturesque ; and, though mountainous, has several extensive plains, clothed in luxuriance and verdure. The *climate* is delightful, particularly in Macedonia and Wallachia.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, though unimproved, is exceedingly fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, coffee, melons, and other fruits, besides many rare and valuable drugs. Among the *animals* may be named, the camel, the spirited Thessalian horse, and the sheep of Wallachia, remarkable for their elegant spiral horns. The chief *manufactures* are, carpets, silks, and Turkey leather.

*Religion.*—St. Paul the Apostle, and his fellow-labourers, preached the Gospel through the greater part of European Turkey. Constantinople became the seat of the Roman empire in 330, and in 451 its see was declared, in the Council of Chalcedon, next in dignity to that of Rome. Constantinople continued the residence of the Christian emperors, in the eastern part of the empire, till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominions, and Mahometanism the religion of the empire. The number of Catholics in European Turkey is estimated at 1,000,000 ; Greek church, 4,000,000 ; Mussulmans, 3,700,000 ; Jews and Armenians, about 300,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Turks are generally robust and well-formed. They are grave and sedate in their demeanour, but indolent in their habits, and extravagantly fond of opium and tobacco. The men wear long, flowing robes, and turbans instead of hats. The *government* is despotic, the Grand Seignior being absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects.

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## GREECE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Turkey ; W. and S., the Mediterranean ; and E., the Archipelago.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Greece, from north to south, is 170 miles ; the breadth, from east to west, 150 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Continental Greece or Livadia, and the Morea.

**ISLANDS.**—*Negropont*, *Skyro*, *Ipsara*, *Egina*, *Salamis*, and the *Cyclades*; the chief of which last are, *Andro*, *Tino*, *Myconi*, *Zea*, *Syra*, *Naxia*, *Paros*, *Milo*, and *Santorini*.

**CAPIES.**—*Colonna*, south of Livadia; *Matapan*, and *St. Angelo*, south of the Morea.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Parnassus* and *Helicon*, in Livadia; *Taygetus* or the *Mountains of Maina*, in the Morea.

**GULFS.**—*Lepanto*, in the north; *Caron* and *Colokythia*, in the south; and *Egina*, east of the Morea.

**RIVERS.**—The *Aspro-potamos*, flowing into the Gulf of Lepanto; the *Roufia*, into the Mediterranean; and the *Eurotas*, into the Gulf of Colokythia.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Athens*, on the Ilissus, remarkable for its remains of antiquity; *Lepanto*, a seaport in Livadia; *Missolonghi*, situate north of the Gulf of Lepanto, where Lord Byron died in 1820; *Patras*, beautifully situate north-west of the Morea; *Corinth*, one of the most distinguished cities of ancient Greece; *Tripolitza*, in the centre of the Morea; and *Mistra*, near the site of the ancient Sparta.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The appearance of the country is highly interesting, and presents a series of valleys, bounded by mountains of moderate height, and generally well adapted either for agriculture or pasturage. The *climate* is mild and agreeable.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is fruitful, though not well cultivated. Its chief *productions* are, corn, wine, fruits, and honey. The *manufactures* consist principally of carpets, coarse cloths, cotton, and silk.

*Religion.*—Greece received the Christian faith by the preaching of the apostle St. Paul. Since its unhappy fall into schism, in the 11th century, it has, except for some short intervals, been separated from the Catholic Church. The established religion is that of the *Greek Church*. The number of Catholics in Greece and in the Ionian Islands, is computed at 180,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Greeks are a lively and ingenious people, and possess a natural grace in manner unequalled by any other nation; but they are accused of being dissembling and artful. The *government* is a limited monarchy, under the protection of England, France, and Russia.

## ASIA.

### *General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Europe, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Levant, and the Red Sea; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Asia, from the Dardanelles to the Isles of Japan, is 6,000 miles; the breadth, from Cape Severo in Siberia, to the south of Malacca, 5,400 miles.

### Comparative View of the Principal Countries of Asia.

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Chief Towns.	Population.
1 Turkey in Asia	450,000	12	Aleppo	250,000
2 Arabia	1,000,000	10	Mecca	30,000
3 Persia	550,000	9	Teheran	60,000
4 Afghanistan	450,000	8	Cabul	60,000
5 Hindostan	1,280,000	141	Calcutta	500,000
6 Eastern Peninsula	800,000	20	Ava	50,000
7 China	1,298,000	190	Pekin	1,000,000
8 Tibet	750,000	5	Lassa	20,000
9 Chinese Tartary	3,000,000	12	Cashgar	40,000
10 Independent Tartary	800,000	5	Bokhara	150,000
11 Asiatic Russia	5,500,000	9	Astracan	50,700
12 Japan	130,000	25	Jeddo	1,000,000

Total extent, 16,008,000 square miles. Population, about 446 millions.

**ISLANDS.**—*Cyprus*, in the Levant; *Ceylon*, south of Hindostan; *Hainan*, in the Chinese Sea; *Formosa*, east of China; and the *Japan Islands*, east of Chinese Tartary.



**PENINSULAS.**—*Malacca*, the most southerly part of the continent of Asia; *Corea*, south-east of Chinese Tartary; and *Kamtschatka*, east of Siberia.

**CAPIES.**—*Cape Severo*, north of Siberia; *East Cape*, at Bhering's Straits; *Cape Lopatka*, south of Kamtschatka; *Capes Cambodia* and *Romania*, in the Eastern Peninsula; and *Cape Comorin*, south of Hindostan.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Altaian Mountains*, in Siberia; *Mount Caucasus*, between the Black and Caspian Seas; *Mount Taurus* and *Mount Lebanon*, in Turkey; and the *Himmaleh Mountains*, north of Hindostan.

**SEAS.**—The *Levant*, or eastern part of the Mediterranean; the *Red Sea*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Arabian Sea*, between Arabia and Hindostan; the *Chinese Sea*, south of China; the *Yellow Sea*, between China and Corea; the *Sea of Japan*, between Chinese Tartary and Japan; and the *Sea of Ochotsk*, between Siberia and Kamtschatka.

**LAKES.**—The *Caspian Sea*, on the north of Persia; the *Sea of Aral*, in Independent Tartary; and *Lake Baikal*, in the south of Siberia.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Persian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia; the *Bay of Bengal*, between Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; the *Gulf of Siam*, between Malacca and Cambodia; the *Gulf of Tonquin*, between China and the Eastern Peninsula; and the *Bay of Nankin*, on the east of China.

**STRAITS.**—The *Straits of Babelmandel*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Straits of Ormus*, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; *Palk's Strait*, between Hindostan and Ceylon; the *Straits of Malacca*, between the Eastern Peninsula and Sumatra; and *Bhering's Straits*, between Asia and North America.

**RIVERS.**—The *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, in Turkey;

the *Indus*, *Ganges*, and *Brahmapootra*, in Hindostan; the *Irrawady* and *Maykaung*, in the Eastern Peninsula; the *Kianku* and *Hoang-ho*, in China; the *Amur*, in Chinese Tartary; the *Lena*, *Yenisei*, and *Oby*, in Siberia; and the *Sihon* and *Oxus*, in Independent Tartary.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Asia exhibits the greatest contrasts on the surface of the globe. The central region consists of stupendous mountains and immense table-lands, considered the highest in the world: from these the surface descends in gradual slopes and terraces, intersected by majestic rivers, which appear like seas as they approach the ocean. In a country of such vast extent, the *climate* must vary considerably: the south, or India, is exceedingly hot; while the north, or Siberia, is the very reverse.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* of Asia is, in general, far superior to that of Europe, producing the most delicious fruits, with the most fragrant and balsamic plants, spices, and gums. There are in the world 1,346 species of quadrupeds; of this number, 422 are found in Asia.

*Religion.*—This division of the globe has been the scene of the most important events recorded in Scripture history. Here man was created, the patriarchs lived, the law was given to Moses, and the redemption of the human race accomplished. The Asiatics are mostly Mahometans or pagans, and among the latter, idolatry exhibits a different form in almost every country. Catholics, however, are numerous, and are daily receiving new accessions to their numbers.

The *governments* of Asia are almost universally despotic.

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## TURKEY IN ASIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Black Sea and Russia; W., the Archipelago and Mediterranean; S., Arabia; and E., Persia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Turkey, from the Archipelago to Mount Ararat, is 980 miles; the breadth, from the Black Sea to the borders of Arabia, 730 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Asia-Minor, Syria, Algesira, Turcomania, Irak-Arabi, and Kurdistan.

**ISLANDS.**—*Mytelene*, *Scio*, *Samos*, and *Patmos*, in the Archipelago; *Rhodes*, *Scarpanto*, and *Cyprus*, in the Levant.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Van*, in the north of Kurdistan; and the *Dead Sea* and *Tiberias*, in Palestine.

**RIVERS.**—The *Irmak* and *Sakaria*, flowing into the Black Sea; the *Jordan*, into the Dead Sea; and the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, into the Persian Gulf.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Mounts Taurus*, *Olympus*, and *Ida*, in Asia Minor; *Mount Lebanon*, in Syria; and *Mount Ararat*, in Armenia.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Smyrna*, the birth-place of Homer; *Aleppo*, the capital of Syria, and a seat of great inland trade; *Damascus*, from which our *damasks* were originally named; *Jerusalem*, where our Lord suffered and died; *Bagdad*, formerly the capital of the Saracen empire; and *Erseroum*, the capital of Turcomania.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The face of the country is diversified by vast chains of mountains, clothed with woods and forests of prodigious extent, consisting principally of pines, oaks, beeches, and elms. The *climate* of this country is delightful, scarcely any variation of heat or cold being known.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil*, which is a deep rich mould, produces various kinds of grain, with excellent grapes, olives, and dates. The *animals* are, a fine breed of horses, and the Angora goat, from the hair of which are made the finest camlets; also the lion, hyena, wild boar, and jackal. Stuffs of goats' hair, carpets, silks, and cottons, are the chief *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—The Armenians received the faith by the preaching of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, and continue, for the greater part, in the Catholic communion. About two-thirds of the inhabitants of Jerusalem are Christians. All the Maronites about Mount Libanus, with their bishops, priests, and monks, are Catholics. Mahometanism is the religion of the state.

**Character, &c.**—The Armenians are distinguished by an elegant form and animated physiognomy. The inhabitants of several of the provinces of Asiatic Turkey are shepherds, who

lead a wandering life, subsisting on the produce of their flocks, and are distinct from the Turks, who govern the country, and hold all civil and military offices.

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## ARABIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Turkey in Asia; W., the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., the Persian Gulf.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Arabia, from the Euphrates to the Straits of Babelmandel, is 1,500 miles; the breadth, along the tropic of Cancer, is 1,280 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Hajaz, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lahsa, and Nejed.

**ISLANDS.**—*Socotra*, in the Indian Ocean; and *Bahrein*, in the Persian Gulf.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Mount Sinai* and *Mount Horeb*, near the north of the Red Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Mecca*, the birth-place of Mahomet; *Medina*, where his tomb is still to be seen; *Sana*, the capital of Yemen; *Mocha*, celebrated for its coffee; and *Muscat*, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The north-west of Arabia being mountainous and rocky, is styled *Arabia Petrea*, or the Stony; the middle, which consists of vast sandy plains, is called *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert; and the south, on account of its great fertility, is denominated *Arabia Felix*, or the Happy. The *climate*, in the northern and southern provinces, is mild and agreeable; but on the vast sandy plains, in the centre, it is excessively hot.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is dry and barren, except in the south, where it is exceedingly fertile, producing grain of various kinds, fruits, coffee, and spices. The balm of Mecca, and the frankincense of Hadramaut, are of a superior quality. The *animals* are, principally, the horse, much prized for its beauty and fleetness; and the camel and dromedary, which are admirably adapted for traversing the parched, sandy deserts of this country.

**Religion.**—The Catholic faith was propagated at a very early period in Arabia; and the celebrated Origen, who flourished in the 3rd century, was partly instrumental in its conversion. The arch-impostor Mahomet, in 608, began to publish his pretended revelations; and, in 628, he obtained the title of Prophet, and was declared chief, not only in religious, but also in all civil affairs. Mahometanism has ever since been the religion of this country.

**Character, &c.**—The Arabians are of the middle size, with black hair and brown complexions. Hospitality is practised amongst them as a religious duty. The states of Arabia are governed by a number of petty sovereigns, called *Imams* or *Emirs*.

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## PERSIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Tartary and the Caspian Sea; W., Turkey in Asia; S., the Persian Gulf; and E., Afghanistan.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Persia, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, is 720 miles; the breadth, from the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, to the borders of Afghanistan, 620 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Persia is divided into nine provinces.

**ISLANDS.**—*Kishma* and *Karak*, in the Persian Gulf; and *Ormuz*, at its entrance.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Elburz* and *Elwund*, south of the Caspian Sea.

**LAKES.**—*Urmia*, in the north-west, remarkable for its extreme saltness; and *Baktegan*, near Shiraz.

**RIVERS.**—The *Aras* and *Kizil-Ozen*, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Teheran*, the residence of the Persian monarch; *Ispahan*, the former capital of Persia; and *Shiraz*, the public gardens of which are said to contain the largest trees in the world.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Persia is, in general, a mountainous country. Desert plains, however, occupy a great portion of the south, which is almost destitute of wood; while the north

abounds in trees of the largest and finest description. The *climate* is cold in the north, temperate in the middle, and extremely warm in the south.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is, for the most part, barren, being mountainous and sandy. Wheat, rice, and the finest fruits, are the chief *productions*. The *animals* are, horses of great beauty; sheep, remarkable for their length of tail; also the lion, leopard, bear, and wild boar. The *manufactures* consist principally of carpets, goat and camel-hair cloths, silks, brocades and velvets.

*Religion*—The Gospel was first announced to the Persians by St. Matthew and St. Bartholomew. In the 4th century, the Church of Persia sustained three bloody persecutions, under Sapor II, during which more than 1,600 of her children sealed their faith with their blood. The number of Catholics at present in Persia is estimated at 350,000. Mahometanism is the religion of the state.

*Character, &c.*—The Persians are generally robust, well formed, and of swarthy complexions. They are cheerful, polite, and hospitable, but passionate and inconstant. The *government* is a despotic monarchy.

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## AFGHANISTAN.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Independent Tartary; W., Persia; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., Hindostan.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Afghanistan, from north to south, is 800 miles; the breadth, from east to west, 750 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Afghanistan is divided into six provinces.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Gaur Mountains*, in the north; and the *Soliman Mountains*, in the east.

**RIVERS.**—The *Indus*, flowing into the Arabian Sea; and the *Helmund*, into Lake Zurrah.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Cabul*, situate 6,000 feet above the sea; *Herat*, a large commercial city; and *Candahar*, on the great road between Persia and India, where 13,000 British troops were massacred by the natives in 1842.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Afghanistan is, in general, mountainous. The climate, soil, and productions are nearly the same as in Persia.

*Character, &c.*—The Afghans have fair complexions, and European features; they are remarkable for their martial and lofty spirit, as well as for their hospitality and simple manners; but these virtues are sullied by fraud, violence, revenge, and other vices. The government is an absolute monarchy, and the religion, the Mahometan.

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## HINDOSTAN.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Tibet; W., Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Himmaleh Mountains, is 1,800 miles; the breadth, from the borders of Beloochistan to the east of Bengal, 1,500 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Gangetic Hindostan, Sindetic Hindostan, Central Hindostan, and Southern Hindostan.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Nicobar* and *Andaman Islands*, in the Bay of Bengal; *Ceylon*, south of the Carnatic; and the *Lacadives* and *Maldives*, west of the Malabar Coast.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Himmalehs*, in the north; and the *Ghauts*, in the south.

**GULFS.**—*Cutch* and *Cambay*, in the north-west; and the *Bay of Bengal*, on the east.

**RIVERS.**—The *Indus*, flowing into the Arabian Sea; the *Ganges* and *Brahmapootra*, into the Bay of Bengal.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Calcutta*, the capital of British India; *Benares*, the chief seat of Braminical learning; *Delhi*, formerly the capital of Hindostan; *Surat*,

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\* *Hindostan* is sometimes called the *Western Peninsula*, and *India within the Ganges*, in reference to the *Eastern Peninsula*, known by the name of *India without the Ganges*.

where the first English factory was established, in 1612; *Bombay*, a city of extensive commerce; *Hydrabad*, the capital of Golconda; *Goa*, remarkable for the magnificence of its churches; and *Madras*, the seat of the second British Presidency.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Hindustan consists chiefly of extensive plains, which are fertilised by numerous rivers. It has few mountains of considerable elevation, except the *Himalahs*, on its northern frontier. The *climate* is temperate in the north, but excessively hot in the south.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil in some parts is so fertile, that it yields two harvests, and the trees two crops in the year. The *productions* are, chiefly, cotton, drugs, rice, the sugar-cane, pepper, and opium. Gold, rubies, and diamonds are the most valuable of the *minerals*. The *tame animals* are, principally, the sheep, elephant, and camel; and the *wild*, the lion, tiger, leopard, and rhinoceros. Fine muslins, calicoes, silks, and shawls, are the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—The professors of the various idolatrous systems of the Hindoos amount to about 110 millions. There are 30 millions of Mahometans, and upwards of one million of Catholics.

*Character, &c.*—The Hindoos have a greater resemblance to Europeans than either the Persians or Arabs. They are mild and inoffensive, but extremely indolent. The greater part of Hindostan is under the *government* of Great Britain.

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## EASTERN PENINSULA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., China and Tibet; W., Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal; S., the Straits of Malacca and the Gulf of Siam; and E., the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin.

**EXTENT.**—The length of the Eastern Peninsula, from north to south, is 1,800 miles; the breadth, from east to west, 960 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Assam, the Birman Empire, Cochin-China, and the British Territories, of which Siam and Malacca are the principal.



ISLAND.—*Pulo Penang*, in the Straits of Malacca.

GULFS.—The *Gulf of Siam*, in the south ; and the *Gulf of Tonquin*, in the north-east.

RIVERS.—The *Maykaung*, in Assam ; the *Irrawady*, in the Birman empire ; the *Meinam*, in Siam.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Ava*, the capital of the Birman Empire ; *Bankok*, remarkable for its numerous floating houses ; and *Saigong*, the chief commercial city of Cochin-China.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Long parallel chains of mountains, enclosing fruitful and well-watered valleys, are a distinguishing feature in the aspect of this country. The *climate* is salubrious, and of an agreeable temperature.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is generally fertile, and trees are abundant. The *animals* and agricultural *productions* are the same as those of Hindostan. This Peninsula is rich in *minerals*, particularly gold, copper, iron, tin, and precious stones. The Birmans excel in gilding, and in many of the oriental *manufactures* ; and their buildings and small craft are singularly elegant.

*Religion.*—St. Francis Xavier preached in this Peninsula in 1548, and brought over many thousands to the Catholic faith. In a persecution raised in 1713, against the Catholics of Tonquin, 150 churches were destroyed. The number of Catholics at present in the Peninsula is supposed to be 200,000. The paganish systems of the Eastern Peninsula are chiefly derived from those of Hindostan.

*Character, &c.*—The inhabitants of Siam and Cochin-China are represented as courteous and affable, but indolent ; and those of Malacca and the Birman Empire, as fierce, warlike, and enterprising.

## CHINA.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Chinese Tartary ; W., Tartary and Tibet ; S., the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea ; and E., the Pacific Ocean and Yellow Sea.

EXTENT.—The length of China, from north to south, is 1,500 miles ; the breadth, from east to west, 1,300 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—China is divided into 15 provinces.

**ISLANDS.**—*Hainan*, on the south; *Formosa* and the *Loo-Choo Islands*, on the east; and *Macao*, in the Bay of Canton.

**RIVERS.**—The *Hoang-ho*, or Yellow River, in the north; the *Kianku*, or Blue River, in the middle; the *Choo-Kiang*, or River of Canton, in the south.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Pekin*,\* adorned with the imperial palace and gardens; *Nankin*, celebrated for its splendid gateways, and porcelain tower, 200 feet high; and *Canton*, the most commercial city in China, having sometimes 5,000 trading vessels lying in its port.

**Natural Features, &c.**—China has few mountains, and is almost destitute of trees. The hills are cultivated in terraces to their summits; and even the beds of lakes and ponds are made to yield aquatic crops. Canals and rivers are numerous, and of considerable magnitude. In the northern provinces the climate is very cold; in the middle, temperate; while in the southern, it is extremely hot.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil is very fertile, producing rice, cotton, the tea-plant, tallow-tree, and white mulberry. Its mineral productions are, gold, silver, white and common copper, granite, and porphyry. The animals are, principally, the musk-deer, camel, wild boar, and rhinoceros. Porcelain, paper, silk, and cotton, are the chief manufactures.

**Religion.**—When the Portuguese entered China, in 1557, no traces of Christianity were to be found there. In less than two centuries from that period, there were upwards of 300 churches and 300,000 Catholics in China. The Chinese are, for the most part, pagans.

**Character, &c.**—The Chinese are about the middle size, and of a complexion approaching to yellow. They are mild, intelligent, and industrious; but vain, timid, and jealous of strangers. The government is despotic. All the offices of state are filled by mandarins, who inflict on the people the most cruel oppressions.

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\* Pekin is said by some to contain 3,000,000 of inhabitants; Nankin and Canton, 1,500,000 each; but the latest and best writers reduce the amount in the former to 1,000,000, and in each of the latter to about 200,000.

## TIBET.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Chinese Tartary; W., Independent Tartary; S., Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; and E., China.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Tibet, from east to west, is 2,000 miles; the breadth, from north to south, 400.

**DIVISIONS.**—Tibet Proper, Little Tibet, and Bootan.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Himmaleh Mountains*,\* in the south; the *Kwan-lun Mountains*, in Little Tibet.

**RIVERS.**—The *Indus*, flowing south-west; and the *Sanpoo*, south-east.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Lassa*, the residence of the Grand Lama; *Ladak*, the seat of considerable trade; and *Tassisudon*, the capital of Bootan.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Tibet is a vast table-land, the highest in Asia, and distinguished as containing the source of many of the great rivers of Asia. The *climate* is, for the most part, excessively cold and dry.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is rocky and barren, except in the valley of Bootan, where it is exceedingly fertile, producing wheat, peas, and barley, and fruits of the choicest flavour. The *animals* are, sheep, goats, and herds of cattle, which are of a diminutive size, as are also the beasts of prey. Woollen cloths, and shawls, made of the fine hair of the Tibetan goat, are the principal *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—The Grand Lama is the object of divine worship with the Tibetians. In Tibet, as in the countries adjacent, Catholic missionaries are labouring with an apostolic zeal, amidst indescribable dangers and difficulties, to bring the unhappy natives from the darkness of paganism to the admirable light of the Gospel.

**Character, &c.**—The Tibetians are robust, and of brown complexions. Little can be said in favour of their moral or political character. Tibet is now *subject* to the emperor of China.

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\* The *Himmaleh Mountains* are the highest in the world, being 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

## EASTERN OR CHINESE TARTARY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Siberia; W., Independent Tartary; S., Tibet and China; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Chinese Tartary, from east to west, is 3,000 miles; the breadth, from north to south, 1,500 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Mandshuria, Mongolia, Little Buchar, and Corea.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Altai Mountains*, between Tartary and Siberia; and the *Teen-shan*, in Mongolia.

**LAKES.**—*Balkash*, near Western Tartary; and *Koko-Nor*, on the borders of China.

**RIVERS.**—The *Amur*, flowing into the Sea of Ochotsk; and the *Yarkand*, into Lok-Nor.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Sagalien*, on the Amur; *Guinack*, near the Desert of Cobi; *Cashgar*, on the Yarkand; and *King-ki-tao*, the residence of the sovereign.

*Natural Features, &c.*—This country has the appearance of an elevated plain, supported by mountains. The *climate* in winter is extremely severe.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* consists of a blackish kind of sand. In Kotun and other parts it is fertile, yielding the vine, mulberry, and other productions of the most temperate climates. The *animals* are, immense flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of cattle.

*Religion.*—The *religion* of this part of Asia is called Shamanism, and includes the worship of the Grand Lama and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. The severe persecutions of the faithful in China have, from time to time, driven many zealous missionaries and converts into Tartary, by whose instructions and example many have been induced to embrace Christianity.

*Character, &c.*—In their domestic life and intercourse with each other, the Tartars are represented as possessing the simplicity and virtues of the pastoral age, among which, courtesy and hospitality to strangers are conspicuous. The *government* is conducted by native princes, tributary to Russia and China.

## WESTERN, OR INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Siberia; W., the Caspian Sea; S., Persia and Afghanistan; and E., Chinese Tartary.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Independent Tartary, from east to west, is 1,300 miles; the breadth, from north to south, is 1,000 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Western Turkistan, Kharism, and Great Bucharia.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Belour-Tagh Mountains*, between Tartary and Little Bucharia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Sihon & Oxus*, flowing into L. Aral.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Bokhara*, on the Sogd; *Khiva*, on a canal of the Oxus; and *Kokaun*, on the Sihon.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The face of the country is diversified by mountains, deserts, and intervening tracts of great fertility. The *climate* is rather temperate, the lofty snow-capped mountains moderating the heat of the southern provinces.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is extremely fertile in rice and every sort of grain. The *animals* are, horses, camels, sheep, and goats. Coarse woollens, camlets, and silks, are the chief *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—The religion is the Mahometan; that of the Bucharians and Uzbecks is called the *Sunni sect*. Catholicity has, as yet, made but little progress in this country.

**Character, &c.**—A slender figure, yellowish complexion, and a European visage, distinguish the Tartars from the various tribes that inhabit Independent Tartary. The Tartars are so hospitable, that the poorest person allots a portion of his cottage for the use of a guest. They are great eaters; and are all, not excepting the women and children, much addicted to the disgusting practice of smoking. The princes governing the Tartars are called *Khans*.

## ASIATIC RUSSIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Russia in Europe; S., Independent and Chinese Tartary; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Asiatic Russia, from east to west, is 4,880 miles ; the breadth, from north to south, 1,800 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The principal divisions are, *Siberia*, *Astracan*, *Caucasus*, and *Kamtschatka*.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Kurile Isles*, in the North Pacific.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Ural Mountains*, between *Siberia* and *Europe* ; *Mount Caucasus*, between the *Black* and *Caspian Seas* ; and the *Altaiian Mountains*, between *Siberia* and *Tartary*.

**CAVES.**—*Cape Severo*, in the north ; *East Cape*, at *Bhering's Straits* ; and *Cape Lopatka*, in the south of *Kamtschatka*.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Tchany*, in the west ; *Lake Baikal*, in the south ; and *Lake Erivan*, in *Armenia*.

**RIVERS.**—The *Oby*, the *Yenisei*, and the *Lena*, flowing into the *Northern Ocean* ; the *Volga*, *Ural*, and *Kur*, into the *Caspian Sea*.

*Natural Features, &c.*—*Siberia* consists chiefly of barren plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and traversed by many great rivers, which, under great tracts of ice, flow unperceived into the *Arctic Ocean*. The climate is very cold, particularly in the north.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil in the south is fertile, and yields most of the *European grains*. The minerals are, *platina*, *gold*, *silver*, *copper*, *iron*, and a great variety of gems. The animals are, the rein-deer, wild sheep, the sable, and beaver. The manufactures are few ; the principal is that of leather.

*Religion.*—The natives of all the provinces of *Caucasus* are *Christians*, chiefly of the *Greek* and *Latin churches*. There are, however, amongst them many *Jews* and *Tartars* ; and the tribes who inhabit the south differ little in religion from those of *Chinese Tartary*.

*Character, &c.*—The *Georgians* and *Circassians* are remarkable for beauty and elegance of person. The *Samoieds* are of an olive complexion, and generally from four to five feet in height. The men follow the pleasures of the chase, while the women perform all the agricultural and domestic labours. The government is despotic.

## JAPAN.

**EXTENT.**—The Empire of Japan lies to the east of Asia, and is in length about 1,000 miles ; the breadth varies from 50 to 200 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Japan consists chiefly of the four following islands : Nippon, Jesso, Sikokf, and Kiusiu.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Jeddo* and *Miaco*, in Nippon ; *Matsmai*, in Jesso ; *Tosa*, in Sikokf ; and *Nangasaki*, in Kiusiu.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The face of the country, though rocky and mountainous, presents, (owing to the industry of the people,) one universal scene of varied and luxuriant vegetation. The *climate* is variable, and subject to the extremes of heat and cold.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is rather barren, but being skilfully cultivated, yields rice, the vine, tea-plant, sugar-cane, mulberry, and cotton shrubs. Few countries are richer in *minerals*, particularly in gold. The *manufactures* are, chiefly, silks, cottons, and porcelain.

**Religion.**—In 1549, nearly a century after the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese, St. Francis Xavier landed on its shores. He baptized great numbers, and drew whole provinces to the faith. In 1597, owing to the calumnies of Dutch merchants, desirous of monopolising the trade of the country, 26 martyrs suffered, and all the missionaries, with the exception of 28, were banished. A series of persecutions followed, in which, it is stated, that not less than 1,200,000 Catholics suffered death for their faith. There are still many Christians in Japan, but they are deprived of all spiritual assistance. The people of Japan adore idols of the most grotesque shapes : their priests are called *Bonzas*, and all obey the *Jacco*, or high-priest.

**Character, &c.**—The Japanese are active and dexterous, and of a hardy constitution. Their yellow complexion sometimes inclines to brown, or passes into a pale white. Their manners are, in many respects, diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans, the Turks, in some cases, excepted. Our common drinks are cold, and those of the Japanese are hot ; we uncover our head out of respect, and they the feet ; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black ; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right ; and their language is so peculiar, that it is understood by no other people. The *government* is an absolute monarchy.



## OCEANICA.

### *General View.*

*Oceanica*, or the *watery world*, includes the numerous islands scattered over the great ocean, which extends from the south-eastern shores of Asia to the western coast of America.

**DIVISIONS.**—It is divided into three distinct portions, viz., the *Indian Archipelago*, or N. Western Oceanica; *Australasia*, or S. Western Oceanica; and *Polynesia*, or Eastern Oceanica.

The **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO** comprises the **SUNDA ISLANDS**, namely, *Sumatra*, *Java*, and *Borneo*; the **MOLUCCAS**, or **SPICE ISLANDS**, consisting of *Celebes*, *Ceram*, and others; and the **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**, named from Philip II of Spain, to which country they belong.

**AUSTRALASIA** includes *New Holland*, the largest island in the world; *Van Diemen's Land*, *New Zealand*, *New Guinea*, *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, *New Caledonia*, *New Hebrides*, *Solomon's Islands*, and *Norfolk Island*; besides many smaller islands scattered over the intervening seas.

**POLYNESIA** includes the *Pelew Islands*, north-west of New Guinea; the *Carolines*, the *Ladrones* or *Marian Islands*, the *Sandwich Islands*, the *Marquesas*, the *Society Islands*, the *Friendly Islands*,\* the *Navigators' Islands*,† and numerous others, unconnected with these groups.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Ophir Mountains*, in Su-

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\* The *Friendly Islands* were so named by Captain Cook, from the friendship which appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers.

† The *Navigators' Islands* are so called, because the inhabitants are almost continually on the water; and go not from one village to another on foot, but perform all their journeys in canoes. Their villages are all situated in creeks by the sea-side, and have no paths from one to another.



matra ; the *Geta Mountains*, in Java ; the *Crystal Mountains*, in Borneo ; the *Blue Mountains*, in New Holland ; and the *Egmont Mountains*, in New Zealand.

**STRAITS.**—The *Straits of Sunda*, between Sumatra and Java ; the *Straits of Macassar*, between Borneo and Celebes ; *Torres' Straits*, between New Guinea and New Holland ; *Bass' Strait*, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land ; and *Cook's Strait*, between the two islands of New Zealand.

**RIVERS.**—The *Kataun* and *Indrapura*, in Sumatra ; the *Borneo* and *Banjarmassing*, in Borneo ; the *Darling*, *Hastings*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Swan River*, in New Holland ; the *Derwent* and *Tamur*, in Van Diemen's Land.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Bencoolen*, in Sumatra, population 10,000 ; *Batavia*, in Java, population 300,000 ; *Borneo*, in Borneo, population 10,000 ; *Manilla*, a well-built and fortified town, in Luzon, the principal island of the Philippines, population 140,000 ; *Sydney*, in New Holland, population 50,000 ; and *Hobart's Town*, in Van Diemen's Land, pop. 15,000.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Little, comparatively, is known of the interior of these extensive countries ; but as far as Europeans have explored, they have found them to present, in many parts, the most sublime scenery. Fields of sugar-cane, groves of orange-trees, pyramids and amphitheatres of verdure, everywhere beautifully contrast with the almost continually active volcanoes, and the low and marshy alluvial shores. The *climates* of Oceanica are more varied and delightful than those of any other part of the world.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil is generally very fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, the luxuries of the most favoured climes. Almost all our domestic *animals* are scattered over these regions.

**Religion.**—In the far greater number of those islands the natives are idolaters. Christianity has made considerable advances, especially in those islands which have been colonised by the Catholic nations of Europe, or are in their possession.

The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are all Catholic : there are several convents in Manilla, the chief town. The state of religion in New South Wales is of the most cheering character. In 1833, the Catholics were estimated at about one-fifth ; now they are at least one-half of the population.

*Character, &c.*—The negroes of Oceanica are distinguished by large lips and woolly hair : they are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding five feet ; the skin is of a lighter colour than that of the African negro, but the forehead rises higher, and the nose projects more from the face. Many other differences, moral as well as physical, must necessarily exist amongst nations so widely extended, arising from climate, food, clothing, and other local and accidental causes. Those countries not under the dominion of European princes, are governed by native chiefs, whose authority is, with few exceptions, absolute.

## AFRICA.

### *General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Mediterranean ; W., the Atlantic Ocean ; S., the Southern Ocean ; and E., the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, is 5,000 miles ; the breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, is 4,500 miles.

Principal Divisions of Africa, with their Chief Towns, &c.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1 Northern Africa	10,000,000	Morocco	50,000
2 North-Eastern Africa	8,000,000	Grand Cairo	300,000
3 Eastern Africa	10,000,000	Mozambique	10,000
4 Southern Africa	1,000,000	Cape Town	20,000
5 Western Africa	20,000,000	St. Salvador	40,000
6 Central Africa	21,000,000	Timbuctoo	50,000

Total extent of Africa in square miles, 11,000,000. Population, 70,000,000.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Madeiras*, the *Canaries*, *Cape*

*Verde Islands, Fernando Po, St. Thomas, St. Matthew's, Ascension, and St. Helena*, in the Atlantic; *Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, Comoro Isles, and Socotra*, in the Indian Ocean.

ISTHMUS.—*Suez*, about 60 miles broad, connecting Africa to Asia.

CAPIES.—*Cape Bon* and *Cape Spartel*, on the north; *Cape Blanco* and *Cape Verde*, on the west; *Cape of Good Hope*,\* on the south; and *Cape Guardafui*, on the east.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Atlas*, in the west of Barbary; the *Mountains of Kong*, in the south of Nigritia;† the *Camaroons*, opposite Fernando Po; the *Mountains of the Moon*, south-west of Abyssinia; the *Mountains of Lupata*, west of Zanguebar; and the *Peak of Teneriffe*, in the Canaries.

LAKES.—*Lake Tchad*, in Nigritia; *Lake Dembea*, in Abyssinia; and *Lake Maravi*, near the Mountains of Lupata.

GULFS AND BAYS.—The *Gulf of Sidra* and the *Gulf of Cades*, on the north; the *Gulf of Guinea*, on the west; *Table* and *Algoa Bays*, on the south; *Delagoa* and *Sofala Bays*, on the east.

STRAITS, &c.—The *Straits of Gibraltar*, on the north; the *Straits of Babelmandel*, and the *Channel of Mozambique*, on the east.

RIVERS.—The *Nile*, in Egypt; the *Senegal*, *Gambia*, and *Rio Grande*, in Senegambia; the *Niger*, in Nigritia; the *Zaire*, in Congo; the *Gareep*, (great river), in the country of the Hottentots; and the *Zambezi*, in Mozambique.

\* The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered by the Portuguese in 1493, and received its name from the hope they entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled by their doubling the Cape in 1497, and arriving at Calicut.

† *Nigritia* is so called from the river Niger, which flows through it. The Arabs call it *Soudan*, a word of similar import to the European term *Negroland*, signifying the Country of the Blacks.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Immense deserts of sand, great ranges of mountains, and forests of vast extent, are the characteristic features of Africa. As more than three-fourths of Africa are in the torrid zone, the *climate* is, in general, excessively hot.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, where there is sufficient moisture, is very fertile, and vegetation luxuriant. The chief *productions* are, palm-oils, dye-woods, drugs, indigo, gums, grapes, figs, rice, and wheat. Gold is the principal *mineral*. Africa is remarkable both for the number and ferocity of its *wild animals*. The chief *manufactures* are, silks, cotton, and leather.

*Religion.*—The Catholic religion, once so flourishing in Africa, is now but just recovering something of its ancient splendour. Catholics, though numerous, constitute but a small minority of the entire population, the great mass being involved in paganism, or in the superstitions of Mahometanism.

## NORTHERN AFRICA.

*Northern Africa* comprehends all the countries which lie along the southern coast of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic to Egypt, known by the name of the *Barbary States*.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Mediterranean Sea ; W., the Atlantic ; S., the Great Desert ; and E., Egypt.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Northern Africa, from east to west, is 2,700 miles ; the breadth, from north to south, is 150 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The principal divisions are, Morocco and Fez, Algiers,\* Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Atlas Mountains*, in Morocco and Algiers, from which the Atlantic Ocean derives its name.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Morocco*, famous for its leather ; *Mequinez*, celebrated for the salubrity of its air ; *Fez*, situate in a fertile valley ; *Algiers*, a seaport, now in

\* In *Tagaste*, a town of Numidia, (now Algiers), the great St. Augustin was born, Nov. 13th, 354.

possession of the French ; and *Tunis*, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles from the site of the ancient Carthage.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The extensive range of the Atlas mountains, forms the most remarkable feature in the aspect of Barbary. The *climate* is mild and salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is fertile, producing flax, hemp, dates, figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and many other fruits, superior to those of Europe. Barbary is noted for its horses and camels. Wild beasts and reptiles are numerous. Gunpowder and leather are the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—Mahometanism is now the established religion of those states, but there are still many Catholic congregations.

*Character, &c.*—The inhabitants of the Barbary States are usually called *Moors*, whose general characteristics are ignorance, superstition, treachery, and deceit. The *governments* are despotic.

## NORTH-EASTERN AFRICA.

*North-Eastern Africa*, or the *Region of the Nile*, comprises the countries bordering on the Red Sea.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Mediterranean ; W., Central Africa ; S., the Kingdom of Adel ; E., the Red Sea.

**DIVISIONS.**—Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.

**LAKE.**—*Lake Dembea*, in Abyssinia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Nile*, with its tributaries, the *White* and *Blue Rivers*, flowing into the Mediterranean.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Mountains of Abyssinia*.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Grand Cairo*, the largest city in Africa ; *Alexandria*, founded by Alexander the Great ; *Dongola*, the capital of Nubia ; and *Gondar*, the capital of Abyssinia.

*Natural Features, &c.*—During our winter months, the region of the Nile has the appearance of a delightful garden ; in the opposite season it exhibits a miry soil, and immense tracts covered with water. The *climate*, in summer, is excessively hot.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, owing to the periodical inundations of the Nile, is so rich as not to require manure. The chief *productions* are, wheat, rice, flax, indigo, cotton, figs,

and dates. Besides the camel and other domestic *animals*, there are crocodiles and hippopotami.

*Religion.*—The Catholic religion flourished at a very early period in Egypt. The inhabitants are now, for the greater part, Mahometans. The Abyssinians owe their conversion principally to St. Frumentius, who lived in the fourth century. They unhappily imbibed the Eutychian heresy from Dioscorus, the patriarch of Alexandria, to which they adhered to a recent date.

*Character, &c.*—The Egyptians, of every class, are temperate in regard to food, but they are said to be much addicted to the use of wine. The manners of the Abyssinians and Nubians, under a slight semblance of civilisation, present indications of barbarism, from which, however, they now appear to be emerging. The *governments* are despotic.

## EASTERN AFRICA.

*Eastern Africa* comprehends all the countries lying along the coast of the Indian Ocean, from the Straits of Babelmandel, on the north, to Delagoa Bay, on the south.

*DIVISIONS.*—Adel, Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozambique, Mocaranga, Sofala, Sabia, and Inhambane.

*RIVERS*—The *Zambezi* and *Sofala*, flowing into the channel of Mozambique; and the *Lorenzo Marquez*, into Delagoa Bay.

*CHIEF TOWNS.*—*Zeila*, a place of considerable trade; *Melinda*, once a flourishing city; *Mozambique*, the capital of the Portuguese settlements; and *Sofala*, celebrated for the purest gold in Africa.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Ajan and Zanguebar abound in forests and unwholesome marshes. The *climate*, along the coast, is salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is fertile, yielding wheat, millet, fruits, pepper, myrrh, and frankincense. The wild *animals* are, the elephant, zebra, and giraffe. Ivory, particularly that of Mocaranga, and the gold of Sofala, are the chief articles of commerce.

*Religion.*—Though paganism and Mahometanism, which

are widely diffused through these countries, oppose almost insuperable obstacles to the propagation of Christianity, in consequence of the latitude which they allow to the grosser passions, yet Catholic missionaries have made in them multitudes of converts.

*Character, &c.*—The eastern regions of Africa are inhabited by innumerable distinct tribes of uncivilised and wandering natives, whose common origin, in many instances, is marked by striking and characteristic features, though their colour, language, and habits differ. The *governments* are despotic.

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## SOUTHERN AFRICA.

*Southern Africa* comprises that part of the continent which lies south of the tropic of Capricorn, and of the river Lorenzo Marquez.

**DIVISIONS.**—Caffraria,\* Cape Colony, and the Country of the Hottentots and Boshuanas.

**RIVERS.**—The *Gareep* or *Orange*, flowing into the Atlantic; and the *Mafumo*, into Delagoa Bay.

**CHIEF TOWNS**—*Port Natal*, on the east coast; *Cape Town*, on Table Bay; and *Lattakoo*, the capital of the Boshuanas.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The coast of Natal is covered with wood, and intersected with savannas. A great portion of Cape Colony is an unprofitable waste. The *climate*, in general, is healthy and agreeable.

*Soil and Productions.*—Much of the *soil* is fertile in corn and fruits; and the flowers are unrivalled for brilliancy and fragrance. The vineyards of Cape Colony produce the famous *Constantia wine*. Among the *animals* are, the elephant, weighing 4,000 pounds; the streaked mouse, only a quarter of an ounce; the giraffe, 17 feet high; and the zenik, 3 inches long.

*Religion.*—There is scarcely any form of religious belief among the numerous tribes who inhabit the interior of this region. Several Catholic congregations have been lately formed in Cape Colony.

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\* *Caffraria* signifies the country of the *Caffres* or *Infidels*; the natives call themselves *Koussis*, and will not recognise any other name.

*Character.*—The *Caffres* are tall, handsome, and courageous; but are less industrious than the *Boshuanas*, who are of smaller stature and not so handsome. The *Hottentots* are represented as extremely dirty in their habits, and may be ranked amongst the ugliest of human beings.

## WESTERN AFRICA.

*Western Africa* comprises the countries which lie along the coast of the Atlantic, from Sahara or the Great Desert, on the north, to the Tropic of Capricorn, on the south.

**DIVISIONS.**—Senegambia,\* Upper Guinea, and Lower Guinea.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Mts. of Kong*, in Senegambia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Senegal*, *Gambia*, *Rio Grande*, *Zaire*, and *Coanza*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*St. Louis*, on the Senegal; *Free-Town*, in Sierra Leone;† and *St. Salvador*, in Congo.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The greater part of Western Africa is occupied by immense sandy deserts. The *climate* is said to be the hottest in the world.

*Soil and Productions.*—Along the coast, the *soil* is generally fertile. The chief *productions* are, various aromatic and nutritive plants; also, the cocoa-tree, tamarinds, citrons, and oranges. The wild *animals* are, chiefly, the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, panther, and hippopotamus.

*Religion.*—The court of Congo, with the great body of the people, are Catholics, and a native hierarchy has been constituted there by the Holy See. The pagans practise the execrable superstition of worshipping devils, from a belief that good spirits will do them no harm, but that wicked ones must be appeased by homage and sacrifice.

*Character, &c.*—The character of the negroes varies extremely, according to the variety of situation and government; but ferocity in war is one of its universal features. The *governments* are generally absolute throughout Western Africa.

\* *Senegambia* is so called from the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which flow through it into the Atlantic.

† *Sierra Leone* received its name from mountains near it, which are infested by a great number of lions.



## CENTRAL AFRICA.

*Central Africa* includes those countries south of the Great Desert, situate on the Niger, Senegal, and around Lake Tchad.

**DIVISIONS.**—The countries of Central Africa are very numerous; the principal are, Timbuctoo, Houssa, and Bornou.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Walet*, the capital of Beeroo, with a great trade in salt; *Bambouk*, called from its rich gold mines, the *Peru of Africa*; *Sego* and *Timbuctoo*, two important cities on the Niger; *Sackatoo*, the largest city of Central Africa; *Kano*, the chief seat of the caravan trade; and *Bornou*, the residence of the sultan.

**Natural Features.**—A continuous chain of mountains, styled the *Mountains of the Moon*, traverses the whole territory from east to west, diffusing through this vast region coolness and moisture.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil*, particularly along the banks of the Niger, is fertile, producing wheat, rice, and indigo. *Gold* is found abundantly in the mountains of Bambarra. The wild *animals* are exceedingly numerous: elephants are sometimes seen in herds of hundreds together.

**Religion.**—In a religious point of view, the nations of Central Africa are in a melancholy state. They are pretty equally divided between two systems, the pagan and Mahometan.

**Character, &c.**—The state of society has made a greater approach to civilisation in Central Africa than in any other African nation, except those on the borders of the Mediterranean. War, however, is still carried on with all the ferocity of the most barbarous nations. The *governments* are absolute.

## AFRICAN ISLANDS.

MADAGASCAR, one of the largest islands in the world, is divided into several kingdoms, which are little known to Europeans. It is watered by many rivers, and is fertile in corn, sugar, and gum. The chief town, *Mouzangaye*, contains 30,000 inhabitants.

**MAURITIUS**, (*Maurice*), was formerly called the *Isle of France*. Its chief town is *Port Louis*, with a population of 30,000.

**THE ISLE OF BOURBON** belongs to France. Chief town, *St. Denis*; population, 9,000.

**ST. HELENA**,\* the ocean-prison of Napoleon Buonaparte, for the last six years of his life, is 1,200 miles from the African, and 1,800 from the American shore. The governor resides at *James-Town*.

**ST. MATTHEW** belongs to Portugal. **ASCENSION** is celebrated for turtle and fish.

**THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS** are ten in number, and belong to Portugal. The most considerable are, *St. Jago*, *St. Antonio*, and *St. Nicholas*. Pop. 100,000.

**THE CANARY ISLANDS**,† anciently called the *Fortunate Islands*, belong to Spain, and are seven in number; namely, *Teneriffe*,‡ *Grand Canary*, *Palma*, *Lancerola*, *Forteventura*, *Gomera*, and *Ferro*. The population of the group is 202,900. *Santa Cruz*, the chief town of *Teneriffe*, contains 10,000 inhabitants.

**THE MADEIRA ISLANDS** are three in number: the chief town, *Funchal*, contains 15,000 inhabitants.

*Climate*.—The *climate* of these islands is far milder and more healthy than that of the African continent.

*Soil and Productions*.—There is much diversity of *soil*, but in general it is fertile. The chief *productions* are, wine, fruits, coffee, sugar, gums, and tobacco. The Canaries are famed for the beautiful yellow singing birds which bear their name.

*Religion*.—In a religious point of view, the African Islands have been much more favoured than the continent. The inhabitants of the *Madeiras*, *Cape Verde Isles*, *Canaries*, *Mauritius*, and *Bourbon*, are all Catholics.

\* *St. Helena*.—This island was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helen's day; whence its name.

† The *Canary Islands* are so called from *Canary Isle*, one of the group, which name it obtained from a number of large dogs, (*canes*), found there when it was first discovered.

‡ *Teneriffe* is said to have derived its name from *thener*, a mountain, and *iff*, white; probably because a great portion of it is usually covered with snow. This island is in the form of an equilateral triangle, each side being about 36 miles.

## AMERICA.

*General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean ; W., the Pacific Ocean ; S., the Southern Ocean ; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of America, from north to south, is nearly 9,000 miles ; the average breadth is about 2,500 miles. Population, 44,000,000.

This vast continent consists of two great portions, called *North* and *South* America, which are connected by the Isthmus of Darien, 360 miles long.

## NORTH AMERICA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean ; W., the Pacific Ocean ; S., the Isthmus of Darien and Gulf of Mexico ; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of North America, from north to south, is 4,500 miles ; the breadth, from east to west, 3,500 miles.

## Comparative View of the principal Divisions of North America.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1 Russian America	390,000	50,000	New Archangel	
2 British America	2,360,000	1,500,000	Quebec	27,000
3 United States	2,300,000	17,000,000	Washington	24,000
4 Mexico and Texas	1,640,000	8,000,000	Mexico	180,000
5 Guatemala	206,000	2,000,000	Guatemala	50,000
6 West Indies	104,000	2,600,000	Havannah	115,000

Total extent of North America, including Greenland and the islands in the Arctic Ocean, 9,000,000 square miles. Population, about 31,000,000.

**ISLANDS.**—The *North Georgian Islands* and *Greenland*,\* in the Northern Ocean ; *Newfoundland*,

\* *Greenland* was discovered, in 982, by the people of Iceland, who called it *Greenland*, because they found the shore covered with *green moss*.

*Prince Edward's Island* and *Cape Breton*, in the Atlantic; and the *Aleutian Islands*, with many others, in the North Pacific Ocean.

PENINSULAS.—*Nova Scotia*, in British America; *Florida*, in the United States; and *Yucatan* and *California*, in Mexico.

CAPIES.—*Cape Farewell*, in Greenland; *Cape Charles*, in British America; *Sable Point*, in Florida; *Cape St. Lucas*, in California; and *Cape Prince of Wales*, at Bhering's Straits.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alleghany Mountains*, in the United States; and the *Rocky Mountains*, extending almost the whole length of the continent.

LAKES.—The *Great Slave Lake* and *Lake Winnipeg*, in the Indian Countries; *Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie*, and *Ontario*, between British America and the United States.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Baffin's Bay*, north-west of Greenland; *Hudson's Bay*, in British America; *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, between Newfoundland and the continent; *Chesapeak Bay*, on the east, and the *Gulf of Mexico*, on the south of the United States; and the *Gulf of California*, on the West of Mexico.

STRAITS.—*Davis' Straits*, between Greenland and America; *Hudson's Strait*, north of Labrador; *Straits of Belleisle*, between Newfoundland and Labrador; and *Bhering's Straits*, between Russian America and Asia.

RIVERS.—The *St. Lawrence*, in British America; the *Mississippi*, in the west of the United States, receiving the *Missouri* on the right, and the *Ohio* and *Tennessee* on the left; the *Rio del Norte*, in Mexico; the *Columbia*, in the Western Territory; and the *Mackenzie*, *Coppermine*, and *Great Fish Rivers*, in the Indian countries.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of South America, from north to south, is 4,600 miles; the breadth, from east to west, 3,160 miles.

## Comparative View of the principal Divisions of South America.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1 Colombia	1,350,000	3,500,000	Bogota	40,000
2 Guiana	175,000	180,000	Georgetown	25,000
3 Brazil*	3,060,000	4,000,000	Rio Janeiro	200,000
4 Peru	900,000	3,000,000	Lima	80,000
5 Paraguay	90,000	250,000	Assumption	13,000
6 Banda Oriental	80,000	170,000	Monte Video	20,000
7 La Plata	900,000	700,000	Buenos Ayres	100,000
8 Chili	175,000	1,400,000	Santiago	55,000
9 Patagonia	400,000	500,000	Port Desiré	

Total extent of South America, including Tierra del Fuego, and other islands, 8,000,000 sq. miles; population, 13,700,000.

**ISLANDS.**—*Tierra del Fuego*,† south, and the *Falkland Islands*, east of Patagonia; *Juan Fernandez*, west of Chili; and the *Galapagos*, west of Colombia.

**ISTHMUS.**—The *Isthmus of Panama* or *Darien*, about 30 miles broad, in the narrowest part.

**CAPIES.**—*Cape St. Roque*, in the east of Brazil; and *Cape Horn*, in the south of Tierra del Fuego.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Andes* or *Cordilleras*, extending along the whole western coast.

\* *Brazil* is supposed to have derived its name from the abundance of *brazil wood* found there. The extent of Brazil may be conceived from the fact, that it is 15 times as large as the kingdom of France.

† *Tierra del Fuego* signifies *Land of Fire*, and is so called from the number of volcanoes observed in it by the first navigators who explored its coast. The *Andes* derive their name from the Peruvian word *anti*, signifying copper.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Maracaibo*, in Colombia; and *Lake Titicaca*, in Peru.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulfs of Darien* and *Maracaibo*, on the north of Colombia; the *Bay of All Saints*, on the east of Brazil; and the *Gulf of Guayaquil* and *Bay of Panama*, west of Colombia.

**STRAITS.**—The *Straits of Magellan*, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; and the *Straits of Le Maire*, between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island.

**RIVERS.**—The *Magdalena* and *Orinoco*, in Colombia; the *Essequibo*, in Guiana; the *Amazon* and *Francisco*, in Brazil; and the *Rio de la Plata*, in La Plata.\*

**Natural Features, &c.**—The aspect of nature in this quarter of the world is awfully grand. Forests of surpassing extent and magnificence, immense ranges of mountains (with a single exception) the loftiest on our globe, lakes resembling seas, and rivers which are unequalled by any in the world, are the characteristic features of the Western Hemisphere. As America extends far into the northern and southern hemispheres, it has two summers and two winters, and possesses almost every variety of climate.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil, which is of exhaustless fertility, abounds in the richest productions; and mines of the precious metals are numerous in the mountainous regions.

**Religion.**—Nearly three-fourths of the American population profess the Catholic faith.

**Government.**—The republican form of government is that which now almost universally prevails throughout America, though not half a century has elapsed since all its states were colonies dependant upon European monarchies.

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\* *La Plata* received its name from Sebastian Cabot, an English navigator, who, having visited this region in 1536, and obtained a great quantity of silver from the natives, concluded there were rich mines of silver in the neighbourhood, (though in fact they had brought it from Peru); he, therefore, called the place *La Platu*; and the river he had sailed up, *Rio de la Plata*, or *River of Silver*.

## RUSSIAN AMERICA.

*Russian America* consists of the extreme north-western regions of America, with a narrow tract of coast, extending south to about  $55^{\circ}$  north latitude.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., and S., the North Pacific; and E., the British settlements.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Aleutian Islands*, between Kamtschatka, in Asia, and Cape Alaska, in America.

**Productions.**—This country yields valuable furs; and the fisheries of the whale, sea-otter, and other animals, are very important.

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## BRITISH AMERICA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean; W., the Indian countries; S., the United States; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of British America, from east to west, is 3,500 miles; the breadth, from north to south, 2,000 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The Northern Regions including Labrador, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

**ISLANDS.**—The *North Georgian Islands*, in the Arctic Ocean; *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, and the *Bermudas*, in the Atlantic; *Anticosti* and *Prince Edward's Isle*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**CAPIES.**—*Capes Chidley* and *Charles*, in Labrador; *Capes Ray* and *Race*, in Newfoundland; and *Cape Sable*, in Nova Scotia.

**LAKES.**—*Superior*, *Huron*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*, between Upper Canada and the United States.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—*Baffin's Bay* and *Hudson's Bay*, on the north; and the *Gulf of St. Lawrence* and the *Bay of Fundy*, on the east.

**STRAITS.**—*Davis' Straits* and *Hudson's Straits*, on the north; and the *Straits of Belleisle*, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

**RIVERS.**—The *St. Lawrence*, with its tributary the *Ottawa*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Quebec*,\* on the *St. Lawrence*, the capital of Lower Canada; *Montreal*, 180 miles above Quebec, the centre of the fur trade; *Halifax*, the chief town of Nova Scotia; and *St. John's*, the chief town of Newfoundland.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The lakes of British America are unequalled by any in the world, and form with the forests the chief features in its natural aspect. The *climate* is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; and the transition from the one to the other is very rapid.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil*, particularly in the Canadas, is fertile. Corn and timber are the chief *productions*, and constitute, with fish, potash, and furs, the principal exports.

**Religion.**—The established religion of Upper Canada is English Protestantism; the Catholic is the established religion of Lower Canada. There are in British America 8 Catholic bishops, and upwards of 400 priests.

**Character, &c.**—In respect to character, the inhabitants of British America differ little from those of the European countries, whence they, or their fathers, have emigrated. British America is *subject* to the crown of England.

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## UNITED STATES.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., British America; W., the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; S., the Gulf of Mexico; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of the United States,† from east to west, is 2,750 miles; the breadth, from north to south, 1,300 miles.

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\* *Quebec* was built by the French, in 1605. It was taken by the British in 1759, after a memorable battle, in which General Wolfe died in the moment of victory.

† By the constitution of the United States, any new settlement is entitled to be erected into a separate state when the population amounts to 60,000. Each state is a separate and independent republic.



**DIVISIONS.**—The United States are 24 in number, with 6 dependant territories, and the federal district of Columbia.\*

**Northern States.**—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

**Middle States.**—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

**Southern States.**—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,† and Alabama.

**Western States.**—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

**Territories not yet erected into States.**—Florida, Arkansas, Michigan, North-Western Territory, Missouri Territory, and Western Territory.

**ISLANDS.**—*Long Island*, belonging to New York; and *Nantucket*, belonging to Massachusetts.

**CAPIES.**—*Cape Cod*, in Massachusetts; *Capes Charles* and *Henry*, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay; *Cape Hatteras*, in North Carolina; and *Sable Point*, in the South of Florida.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Alleghany Mountains*, in the east; the *Ozark Mountains*, in the middle; and the *Rocky Mountains* in the west.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Michigan*, in the north-west; and *Lake Champlain*, between Vermont and New York.

**BAYS.**—*Delaware Bay*, between New Jersey and Delaware; and *Chesapeake Bay*, between Maryland and Virginia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Connecticut*; flowing into Long Island Sound; the *Hudson*, into the sea at New York; the *Delaware*, into Delaware Bay; the *Susquehanna*

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\* The *District of Columbia*, or federal stato, lies between Virginia and Maryland, and is about 10 miles square.

† The 13 states which asserted their independence in 1776, and which, until that period, had been British colonies, are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

and *Potomac*, into Chesapeake Bay; the *Savannah*, into the Atlantic; the *Mississippi*, with its tributaries, the *Illinois*, *Ohio*, *Missouri*, *Arkansas*, and *Red River*, into the Gulf of Mexico; and the *Columbia*, into the Pacific.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Washington*, in Columbia, the residence of the President, and seat of government; *Boston*, (Pop. 94,000), in Massachusetts, the birth-place of Franklin; *New-York*, (315,000), the commercial capital of the New World; *Philadelphia*, (230,000), in Pennsylvania, the most refined city in America; *Baltimore*, (105,000), in Maryland, the archiepiscopal see of the United States; *Charleston*, (30,000), a seaport of South Carolina; *New Orleans*, (103,000), the great commercial emporium of the Southern States; *St. Louis*, (17,000), in Missouri, the centre of considerable trade; and *Cincinnati*, (47,000), a large and flourishing city on the Ohio.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Vast rivers, and forests of immense extent, constitute the leading features in the aspect of the United States. The *climate* is subject to great variety. In the east, the transitions are sudden, from intense cold to excessive heat, and from violent rains to great droughts. In the interior, the temperature is more even and moderate.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is generally fertile, yielding most of the European *productions*, with tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, and apples of a peculiar and an exquisite flavour. The *minerals* are, principally, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and limestone. The domestic *animals* are nearly the same as those of Europe. Amongst the wild animals may be named the buffalo, musk-ox, moose-deer, and bear. Alligators swarm the southern rivers. Coarse cloths, serge, flannel, and linen, are the chief *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—There is no national religion in the United States. The great majority of the population are Protestants of various denominations. The Catholics are estimated at about 2,000,000.

**Character.**—Equality and independence, the result of their republican form of *government*, characterise the inhabitants of the United States. In their physical character, they resemble their European progenitors. The Indian subjects of the States are numerous.



## MEXICO AND GUATIMALA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the United States and Indian countries; W. and S., the Pacific Ocean; E., the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and United States.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Mexico is 1,500 miles; the breadth varies from 120 to 1,000 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Mexico (including California and Texas), and Guatimala.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Smoking Mountains*, in Puebla; and the *Peak of Orezaba*, in Vera Cruz; both volcanoes, and upwards of 17,000 feet high.

**CAVES.**—*Cape Mendocino*, in New California; *Cape St. Lucas*, in Old California; *Cape Gracias á Dios*, in Honduras; and *Cape Catoche*, in Yucatan.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Tezcuco*, in Mexico; *Lake Nicaragua*, in Guatimala.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulfs of Mexico* and *California*; the *Bays of Campeachy* and *Honduras*.

**RIVERS.**—The *Rio del Norte*, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Rio Colorado*, into the Gulf of California.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Mexico*,\* situated on an elevated plain near lake Tezcuco, surrounded by lofty mountains; *Durango* and *Guanaxuato*, 6,800 feet above the level of the sea; *Puebla*, distinguished for the splendour of its churches; *Vera Cruz*, the principal seaport of Mexico; *Oaxaca*, a place of considerable trade; *Guatimala*, on a large plain surrounded by hills, and adorned with numerous churches and

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\* *Mexico* is esteemed one of the finest cities in the world for the spaciousness and regularity of its streets, and the excellent style of its buildings. It contains 34 churches, 39 monasteries, 29 nunneries, 13 hospitals, and many other establishments for the poor. The churches are exceedingly splendid. The balustrade round the high altar of the cathedral, and the lamp that burns before it, are of massive silver. This lamp is so large, that three men go into it when it is to be cleaned. Many of the statues, which adorn the interior of this magnificent temple, are of silver, and are ornamented with precious stones.

monasteries; *St. Salvador*, celebrated for its indigo; and *Leon*, the chief city of Nicaragua.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Mexico consists generally of a vast table-land, diversified by numerous volcanic mountains, rivers, and lakes. The *climate*, according to the varying elevation of the country, is cold, temperate, or warm.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is fertile to an astonishing degree, producing maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, mahogany, and most of the tropical fruits. The silver *mines* of Mexico are the richest in the world. The *animals* are, principally, the wolf, Mexican stag, the jaguar, conguar, and buffaloe. Cotton, silk, plate, and glass, constitute the principal *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—The Mexicans, since their conversion, (commenced in 1521), have faithfully adhered to the Catholic faith, which is the established religion of the country.

*Character, &c.*—The inhabitants of Mexico are composed principally of whites and Indians: the former are represented as industrious and enterprising, but extravagant in their mode of living; the latter are amiable and cultivated, but addicted to idleness and intemperance. The *government* is republican.

## WEST INDIES.

The *West India Islands* are situated between North and South America, and are divided into five principal groups.

1. THE BAHAMAS.—Great Bahama, New Providence, and *St. Salvador*,\* are the most important.

2. THE GREAT ANTILLES.—Cuba, *St. Domingo*,† Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

3. THE LITTLE ANTILLES.—Curaçoa, Bonaire, and Oruba.

4. THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—*St. Croix*, *St. Thomas*, *St. John's*, and Tortola.

\* *St. Salvador* was the first American land discovered by Columbus, 12th October, 1492. The *Bahamas* are said to be 500 in number.

† *St. Domingo*.—This fine island, 450 miles long, and 110 broad, was discovered by Columbus, who made it, under the name of *Hispaniola*, the seat of his first colony. It is now an independent republic, and called by the natives *Hayti*, a name signifying high land.

5. **THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS**, comprehending the *Leeward* and *Windward* Islands, the principal of which are, *Anguilla*, *Guadeloupe*, *Barbadoes*, *Trinidad*.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Copper Mountains*, in *Cuba*; and the *Blue Mountains*, in *Jamaica*.

**RIVERS.**—The *Haina*, *Nigua*, and *Neyba*, in *Hayti*; and the *Black River*, in *Jamaica*. In *Cuba*, upwards of 150 rivers descend from the mountain-chain, which traverses the island from east to west.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Havannah* and *Santiago*, in *Cuba*; *Port-au-Prince*, in *St. Domingo*; *Kingston*, in *Jamaica*; *Anguilla* and *Guadeloupe*, in *Anguilla*; and *Bridgetown*, in *Barbadoes*.

**Climate.**—In general the *climate* in the low parts of these islands is hot and unhealthy, while in the mountainous regions it is temperate and salubrious.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is extremely fruitful, producing sugar, all-spice, drugs, and fruits. The most valuable trees grow on the mountains, as cedars, mahogany, and *lignum-vitæ*.

**Religion.**—Since the discovery of these islands, by *Christopher Columbus*, in 1492, all the native inhabitants have been converted to the Catholic faith. The European settlers are of different persuasions; but taken collectively, these islands may be considered Catholic.

## COLOMBIA.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the *Caribbean Sea*; W., *Guatemala* and the *Pacific Ocean*; S., *Peru* and *Brazil*; and E., *Brazil* and *British Guiana*.

**EXTENT.**—The length of *Colombia*, from east to west, is 1,360 miles; the breadth, from north to south, 1,100 miles.

\* *Colombia*, so named from *Columbus*, the discoverer. The northern provinces, while subject to Spain, were called *Terra Firma*; a name which implies a continent in contradistinction from the islands in the adjoining seas. The entire continent of America is sometimes called *Columbia*.

**DIVISIONS.**—Colombia is divided into 12 Provinces.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Cotopaxi*, a volcano, south of the equator ; and *Chimborazo*, one of the highest of the Andes, being 21,436 feet above the level of the sea.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulfs of Maracaibo* and *Darien*, in the Caribbean Sea ; the *Bay of Panama*, and *Gulf of Guayaquil*, in the Pacific Ocean.

**RIVERS.**—The *Magdalena*, flowing into the Caribbean Sea ; the *Orinoco* and *Amazon*,\* into the Atlantic.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Bogota*, in New Granada, 8,720 feet above the level of the sea ; *Caraccas*, the capital of a province of that name ; *Carthagená*, a city nearly surrounded by the sea ; and *Quito*, situate on the side of Pichincha, a volcanic mountain.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Amid the groups of mountains connected with the Andes, are beautiful valleys and verdant plains, higher above the level of the sea than the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees. The *climate* in the lower parts is excessively hot ; while in the elevated districts it is temperate, and sometimes even cold.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil*, in many places, is remarkably fertile, producing wheat, barley, maize, fruits, medicinal balsams, cotton, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, and anicordium. The *mines* of silver, copper, and iron, are valuable.

**Religion.**—Since the conversion of the Colombians from idolatry in the 16th century, the Catholic faith has been the established religion of the country.

**Character, &c.**—The Colombians retain much of the gravity, temperance, and sobriety of the Spaniards. It is not easy to gain their confidence ; but when that is once obtained, they are extremely friendly and cordial. The *government* is republican.

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\* *Amazon*.—The country extending along the river Amazon, and inhabited by Indian tribes, was discovered by Orellano, in 1580, who called it *Amazonia*, implying the *Land of Amazons*, an appellation given to some females of antiquity, who resided near the Caspian Sea, in Asia, and of whom he was reminded by companies of armed women he saw upon the shore ; whence also the name of the river *Amazon*.

## GUIANA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. and E., the Atlantic ; W., Colombia ; and S., Brazil.

**EXTENT.**—Length, 600 miles ; average breadth, about 250 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—It is divided into *British, Dutch,* and *French* Guiana.

**RIVERS.**—*Surinam*, in Dutch Guiana ; the *Essequibo*, *Berbice*, and *Demerara*, in British Guiana, from which its three provinces are named.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Georgetown*, the capital of British Guiana ; *Paramaribo*, the capital of Dutch Guiana ; and *Cayenne*, the capital of French Guiana.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The uncultivated parts are covered with immense forests, deep marshes, and extensive savannahs. The *climate*, though milder than in other tropical countries, is peculiarly unhealthy.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is exceedingly rich, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, castor-oil, and the famous Cayenne-pepper. Amongst the wild *animals* are, deer without horns, the hippopotamus, and boa-constrictor.

*Religion.*—The Spanish and Portuguese settlers are Catholics. In the Dutch and English colonies the creeds are various. Demerara has lately been constituted a Vicariate-Apostolic, and a Convent of the Presentation Order has recently been founded in Georgetown.

## BRAZIL.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Guiana and Colombia ; W., Peru and part of Colombia ; S., Upper Peru, Paraguay, and La Plata ; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Brazil, from north to south, is 2,500 miles ; the breadth, from east to west, 2,180.

**DIVISIONS.**—Brazil is divided into 12 Provinces.

**RIVERS.**—The *Amazon*, with its tributaries, the *Rio Negro*, and *Madeira*; also the *Para*, *San Francisco*, and *Parana*; all flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Rio Janeiro*, the largest city in South America; *St. Salvador*, finely situated on the Bay of All-Saints; *Pernambuco*, the third city in Brazil; *Maranham*, with a great trade in cotton and rice; and *Rio Grande*, celebrated for the making of *charque* or jug-beef.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Brazil is an extensive and beautiful country, watered by some of the finest rivers in the world. It has several chains of mountains, which are but of moderate elevation. The *climate* is mild, and, in general, healthy.

**Soil and Productions.**—The greater part of Brazil is exceedingly fertile. The principal *productions* are, Indian corn, sugar, drugs, fruits, and timber. Gold and diamonds are the chief *minerals*. *Cattle* are so numerous that they are slaughtered merely for their hides.

**Religion.**—The established religion is the Catholic. Father Joseph Anchieta, of the Society of Jesus,\* is eminently distinguished by his missionary labours among the Brazilians.

**Character, &c.**—Malte Brun writes, "The natives are strong and well made, their complexion is copper-coloured, their hair is black and sleek. These savages, delighting in cruelty, became under the Jesuits social, docile, and humane; the indefatigable perseverance of these missionaries surmounted the greatest obstacles." The *government* is now a constitutional monarchy.

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## PERU.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Colombia; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., Chili and La Plata; and E., Brazil.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Peru, from Colombia to Chili, is 1,600 miles; the breadth, from Brazil to the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles.

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\* Father Anchieta, surnamed the *Apostle of the New World*, was born in Teneriffe, 1538. At the age of 28 he went to Brasil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives. He died in 1597.



**DIVISIONS.**—Lower Peru, and Upper Peru, or Bolivia.

**RIVERS.**—The principal rivers are *tributaries* of the Amazon, many of which have their source in Peru.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Lima*, founded by Pizarro, in 1535, and the native city of the illustrious St. Rose; *Guamanga*, celebrated for its gardens and orchards; *Cusco*, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire; *Arequipa*, near a great volcano; and *Potosi*, the most elevated city in the world, being 13,350 feet above the level of the sea.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The lofty snow-capped Andes, which traverse this country in two parallel chains from north to south, form a peculiar feature in its natural aspect. The *climate*, as in other parts of America, varies with the elevation of the different regions.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* of Peru is, in general, mountainous and barren. Cotton, sugar, grain, and Jesuits' or Peruvian bark, are the chief *productions*. Peru is noted for its *mines* of gold, silver, and mercury. The *animals* are, the ant-bear, elk, and *lama*, the only native beast of burden in Peru when it was discovered by the Spaniards.

**Religion.**—The zeal of the Spanish missionaries has brought the whole of the Indian population of this extensive country into the bosom of the Catholic church. In the numerous and elegant cities which embellish Peru, there are, in addition to the university at Lima, colleges, and several public institutions for the diffusion of religious knowledge, and the promotion of science.

**Character, &c.**—The Indian population are represented as active and industrious, and since their intercourse with the Spaniards, have applied with much assiduity to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The *government* of each division of Peru is republican.

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## PARAGUAY, BANDA ORIENTAL, AND LA PLATA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Brazil and Peru; W., Chili; S., Patagonia; and E., the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil.

**DIVISIONS.**—Paraguay, Banda Oriental, and La Plata.

**RIVERS.**—*La Plata*, and its numerous tributaries.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Assumption*, the capital of Paraguay; *Monte Video*, surrounded with an agreeable landscape of hill and valley; and *Buenos Ayres*, on the La Plata, a great emporium of trade.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The surface of these countries consists of a vast plain, the most extensive and uniform on the face of the earth. The *climate* is, in general, mild and salubrious.

**Soil and Productions.**—Much of the *soil* is exceedingly fertile, but it is not well cultivated. The *productions* are, wheat, maize, olives, cocoa, grapes, sugar-canes, citrons, and figs. There are in Paraguay *mines* of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Among the wild *animals* may be named the *puma*, said to be the lion of the New World, and the *jaguar*, resembling the American panther.

**Religion.**—The population, when the Jesuits entered Paraguay, consisted of naked, wandering tribes of savages, addicted to cannibalism and bloodshed, and subsisting on the uncertain produce of the chase. Within a brief period, however, the most complete change was effected in their manners, habits, and dispositions, by those pious and zealous missionaries. The savage yell and war-whoop of the cannibal, gave place to hymns of divine praise, and during the holy sacrifice, native choirs intoned the solemn responses, and executed pieces of sacred music, vocal and instrumental, composed by the first European masters. About 400,000 converted native families composed the *unique* and flourishing settlement of Paraguay, when the blind fury of an infidel age raised a storm in Europe against the learned and exemplary society to which the fathers of Paraguay belonged, the effects of which extended even to these distant regions. The Jesuits were despotically expelled the scenes of their apostolic and truly philanthropic labours, and with them fled the welfare of Paraguay. The Catholic is the established religion.

**Character, &c.**—The descendants of the Spanish settlers, who are in these countries the ruling class, are acute and polite, but indolent. The numberless hordes that roam over the *pampas* or plains, are a singular race, and but little civilised. The *governments*, except in Paraguay, are republican.

## CHILI.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Bolivia; W., the Pacific; S., Patagonia; and E., La Plata.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Chili, from north to south, is 1,350 miles; the breadth, from the Andes to the Pacific, 130 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Coquimbo, Santiago, Puchacay, and Valdivia.

**ISLANDS.**—*Chiloë*, on the south; and *Juan Fernandez*, on the west: the latter has obtained the name of its discoverer, and is celebrated as the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures.

**RIVERS.**—The *Biobio*, *Valdivia*, and *Salado*, flowing into the Pacific. Cascades are very numerous.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Santiago*, situate in a richly-wooded plain; *Coquimbo*, capital of a province abounding in gold, silver, and copper; *Valparaíso*, the chief seaport of Chili; and *La Concepcion*, on a fine bay, at the mouth of the Biobio.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The ground ascends gradually from the ocean to the Andes, but is intersected by their projecting branches, some of which run almost down to the sea-shore. The *climate* of Chili is free from the extremes of heat and cold, and is marked by the same agreeable variety of seasons as that of Europe.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is, for the most part, very rich, producing fine pastures, forest trees of the largest kind, rye, maize, wheat, hemp, flax, and a great variety of fruits. There are many rich *mines* of gold, silver, and lead, in the northern provinces. Most of the European domestic *animals* have been brought hither by the Spaniards.

**Religion.**—The Spanish missionaries have converted great numbers of the people; but paganism unhappily still predominates amongst the aboriginal natives.

**Character, &c.**—The inhabitants of Chili are said to be gay and hospitable. Music and drawing are their favourite amusements. The *government* is a federal republic.

## PATAGONIA.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., La Plata and Chili; W., the Pacific; S., the Straits of Magellan; E., the Atlantic.

**ISLANDS.**—*Tierra del Fuego*, separated by the Straits of Magellan from Patagonia; and the *Falkland Islands*, east of the Straits of Magellan, represented as mere bog, and subject to perpetual storms.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The eastern coast of Patagonia, is bordered by a prolongation of the Andes, which wear a most dreary aspect, being covered with perpetual snow. The weather in Patagonia is exceedingly inclement, and earthquakes are frequent. The *climate* of *Tierra del Fuego* is said to be as cold as that of Lapland.

**Soil and Productions.**—As far as Europeans have penetrated, the *soil* appears to be, in general, sterile and rocky. In the north, timber is abundant, and the south yields good pasturage. The *animals* are, wild horned cattle, which herd in great numbers; lean and diminutive horses; dogs, apparently of Spanish breed; the *guanaco*, somewhat resembling a deer; and the *vicuna*, the flesh of which is the principal food of the natives.

**Character, &c.**—The Patagonians are represented as a gigantic, fierce, and an uncivilised race. They are expert archers, and excellent horsemen. Their clothing consists, principally, of the skin of the *guanaco*, the hair of which is turned inward. They pay great honours to their dead, whose remains they convey to the sea-coast, and place in tents, surrounded by the skeletons of their horses. *Tierra del Fuego* is inhabited by savages in the lowest degree of wretchedness, whose sole subsistence is the shell-fish which they pick up on the shore.

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\* *Patagonia*, formerly called the *Land of Magellan*, (from the discoverer), obtained its present name from a tribe of Indians, called *Patagons*.



## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

Mountains thus marked (\*) are volcanoes.

<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Height in feet.</i>	<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Height in feet.</i>
<b>EUROPE.</b>		12 Olympus, <i>Turkey</i>	9,100
1 Mount Blanc, <i>Alps</i>	15,668	13 Pk. of Nilgherries Hindost.	8,835
2 Mount Rosa, <i>Alps</i>	15,527	14 Sinai, <i>Arabia</i>	7,887
3 Schreckhorn, <i>Alps</i>	13,310	15 Adam's Peak, <i>Ceylon</i>	6,650
4 Ortler-Spitz, <i>Alps</i>	12,852	16 Ida, <i>Turkey</i>	5,292
5 Mulhacen, <i>Spain</i>	11,678	17 Carmel, <i>Palestine</i>	2,250
6 Simplon, <i>Alps</i>	11,542	<b>AFRICA.</b>	
7 Maladetta, <i>Pyrenees</i>	11,436	1 Mount Hentet, <i>Atlas</i>	15,000
8 Mount Perdu, <i>Do.</i>	11,168	2 Peak of the Camaroons	13,000
9* Etna, <i>Sicily</i>	10,870	3* Peak of Teneriffe	12,176
10 St. Gothard, <i>Alps</i>	10,605	4 Compass, <i>Snowy Mts</i>	10,250
11 Ruska, <i>Carpathians</i>	9,912	5 Pico Ruivo, <i>Madeira</i>	6,233
12 Monte Carno, <i>Italy</i>	9,533	6 Table Mt., <i>Cape Colony</i>	3,582
13 Lomnitz, <i>Carpathians</i>	8,133	7 Diana's Peak, <i>St Helena</i>	2,710
14 Sneehatten, <i>Dofrines</i>	8,122	<b>AMERICA.</b>	
15 Olympus, <i>Turkey</i>	6,504	1 Sorata, <i>Andes</i>	25,250
16 Puy de Sancy, <i>France</i>	6,224	2 Illimani, <i>Andes</i>	24,200
17 Mezenc, <i>France</i>	5,820	3 Chimborazo, <i>Andes</i>	21,436
18 Parnassus, <i>Greece</i>	5,750	4* Cayambe, <i>Andes</i>	19,625
19* Hecla, <i>Iceland</i>	5,010	5* Antisana, <i>Andes</i>	19,136
20 Ben Nevis, <i>Scotland</i>	4,370	6* Cotopaxi, <i>Andes</i>	18,858
21 Ben Macdhui, <i>Do.</i>	4,360	7 Mount St. Elias	17,863
22 Cairngorm, <i>Do.</i>	4,060	8* Popocatepetl, <i>Mexico</i>	17,780
23* Vesuvius, <i>Naples</i>	3,932	9* Orizaba, <i>Mexico</i>	17,390
24 Snowdon, <i>Wales</i>	3,571	10* Pichincha, <i>Andes</i>	15,924
25 Magillicuddy's Reeks, <i>Kerry, Ireland</i>	3,412	11 Mount Fairweather,	14,736
<b>ASIA.</b>		12 Coffre de Perote, <i>Mexico</i>	13,275
1 Chimularee, <i>Himmalehs</i>	29,000	13 James's Peak, <i>Rocky Mts</i>	11,500
2 Dhawalagiri, <i>Do.</i>	28,070	14 Blue Mts., <i>Jamaica</i>	7,278
3 Javaher, <i>Do.</i>	25,800	15 Mt Washington, <i>Allegans</i>	6,634
4 Hindoo-Coosh, <i>Cabul</i>	20,000	<b>OCEANICA.</b>	
5 Elburz, <i>Caucasus</i>	18,350	1* Mouna Roa, <i>Hawaii</i>	15,980
6 Ararat, <i>Gt. Armenia</i>	17,260	2* Mouna Koa, <i>Do.</i>	13,800
7 Kazbek, <i>Caucasus</i>	15,800	3 Oroeno, <i>Otaheite</i>	8,350
8 Ararat, <i>Little Armenia</i>	13,800	4 Egmont Peak, <i>N. Zealand</i>	8,150
9 Peak of Lebanon	11,050	5 Blue Mts., <i>N. S. Wales</i>	6,700
10 Italitzkoi, <i>Altai Mts</i>	10,735	6 Barren Mts, <i>V. Dieman's</i>	5,000
11* Awatsha, <i>Russia</i>	9,600		

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Belongs to</i>
New Holland	3000000	1,000,000	Australasia	Britain
Borneo	260,000	3,000,000	Indian Archipel.	Holland
New Guinea	250,000	.....	Australasia	Natives
Madagascar	235,000	4,000,000	Indian Ocean	Natives
Sumatra	165,000	2,500,000	Indian Archipel.	Holland
Great Britain	90,000	18532000	N. Atlantic	Natives
New Zealand	90,000	160,000	S. Pacific	Britain
Java	50,000	6,000,000	Indian Archipel.	Britain
Cuba	43,000	1,007,000	W. Indies	Spain
Iceland	40,000	56,000	N. Atlantic	Denmark
Newfoundland	36,000	86,000	N. Atlantic	Britain
Ireland	32,000	8,205,000	N. Atlantic	Britain
Hayti	30,000	1,000,000	W. Indies	Natives
Ceylon	24,000	1,250,000	Indian Ocean	Britain
V. Dieman's Id.	24,000	46,000	Australasia	Britain
Sardinia	9,500	492,000	Mediterranean	Sardinia
Sicily	8,000	1,780,000	Mediterranean	Naples
Jamaica	5,500	480,000	W. Indies	Britain
Candia	3,200	300,000	Mediterranean	Turkey
Hawaii	3,000	39,000	Sandwich Islands	Natives
Cyprus	3,000	60,000	Levant	Turkey
Corsica	3,000	208,000	Mediterranean	France
Zealand	2,600	440,000	Baltic Sea	Denmark
Trinidad	2,000	45,000	W. Indies	Britain
Gothland	1,600	41,000	Baltic	Sweden
Majorca	1,360	136,000	Mediterranean	Spain
Funen	1,200	13,000	Baltic	Denmark
Negropont	1,000	60,000	Archipelago	Greece
Lewes	1,000	18,000	Hebrides	Scotland
Bourbon	900	100,000	Indian Ocean	France
Otaheite	700	10,000	Society Islands	Natives
Mauritius	676	90,000	Indian Ocean	Britain
Teneriffe	660	71,000	Canaries	Spain
Guadaloupe	534	120,000	W. Indies	France
Rhodes	460	30,000	Levant	Turkey
Madeira	300	100,000	North Atlantic	Portugal
Anglesea	271	48,300	North Wales	England
Isle of Man	250	48,000	Irish Sea	England
Minorca	240	31,000	Mediterranean	Spain
Wight	200	35,400	English Channel	England
Malta	120	106,500	Mediterranean	Britain
St. Helena	60	5,000	South Atlantic	Britain

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

<i>Lakes.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Depth in feet.</i>	<i>Above the sea in feet.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>
Caspian Sea	150,000	3,000	lower { 300	Persia
Sea of Aral	40,000	Shallow	186	Tartary
Lake Superior	40,000	900	641	Upper Canada
Lake Michigan	25,000	900	595	United States
Huron	25,000	900	618	Upper Canada
Lake Baikal	14,800	1,200	1,793	Siberia
Tchad	12,000	..	..	Central Africa
Gt. Slave Lake	12,000	..	..	Indian countries
Erie	11,000	200	565	Upper Canada
Ontario	10,000	500	231	Upper Canada
Winnepeg	9,000	..	..	Indian countries
Gt. Bear Lake	8,000	..	..	Indian countries
Ladoga	6,350	..	..	Russia
Nicaragua	4,800	..	134	Guatemala
Titicaca	4,000	300	14,000	Peru
Onega	3,280	..	..	Russia
Athabasca	3,000	..	..	Indian countries
Wenner	1,136	288	144	Sweden
Dembea	1,190	..	..	Abyssinia
Wetter	830	440	288	Sweden
Maelar	763	66	..	Sweden
Maracaibo	656	..	..	Colombia
Lake Van	560	..	5,467	Asiatic Turkey
Maravi	550	..	..	Eastern Africa
Champlain	500	..	90	United States
Dead Sea	340	1,800	low. 500	Palestine
Geneva	336	900	1,152	Switzerland
Paltè	300	..	..	Tibet
Constance	290	2,334	1,300	Switzerland
Garda	183	951	256	Italy
Lough Neagh	154	45	48	Antrim
Maggiore	152	2,625	640	Italy
Balaton	152	36	918	Hungary
Neufchatel	114	426	1,437	Switzerland
Lucern	99	600	1,320	Switzerland
Zurich	76	900	1,279	Switzerland
Erne	62	230	150	Fermanagh
Como	54	1,698	656	Italy
Lomond	45	720	22	Dumbarton
Ness	30	800	..	Inverness
Tay	20	600	..	Perthshire
Killarney	6	252	50	Kerry

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

<i>Rivers.</i>	<i>Source.</i>	<i>Termination.</i>	<i>length miles.</i>
Amazon	W. of Lake Titicaca, <i>Peru</i>	Atlantic Ocean	3380
Mississippi	Leech Lake, <i>N. America</i>	Gulf of Mexico	3160
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, <i>Do.</i>	Mississippi	3000
Kianku	Desert of Cobi, <i>Tartary</i>	N. Pacific	2990
Hoang-ho	Desert of Cobi, <i>Tartary</i>	N. Pacific	2630
Nile	Donga Mts., <i>Abyssinia</i>	Mediterranean	2610
Obi	Altaian Mts., <i>Tartary</i>	Arctic Ocean	2550
Niger	Mts. of Loma, <i>Africa</i>	Gulf of Guinea	2300
La Plata	Mts. of Itambe, <i>Brazil</i>	S. Atlantic	2130
Volga	Valdai Hills, <i>Russia</i>	Caspian Sea	2040
Lena	Near L. Baikal, <i>Siberia</i>	Arctic Ocean	2000
Euphrates	Mountains of Armenia	Persian Gulf	1900
Indus	Himmaleh Mts., <i>Tibet</i>	Indian Ocean	1770
Danube	Black Forest, <i>Baden</i>	Black Sea	1760
Ganges	Himmaleh Mts., <i>Asia</i>	Bay of Bengal	1550
Orinoco	Sierra de Parimè, <i>Colombia</i>	N. Atlantic	1480
St. Lawrence	Upper Canada, <i>N. America</i>	N. Atlantic	1320
Ohio	Alleghany Mts., <i>U. States</i>	Mississippi R.	1190
Dnieper	L. Smolensk, <i>Russia</i>	Black Sea	1140
Don	Toula, <i>Russia</i>	Sea of Azoph	1020
Tigris	Mts. of Armenia, <i>Asia</i>	Euphrates	950
Senegal	Foota Jallo, <i>W. Africa</i>	S. Atlantic	950
Rhine	Mt. St. Gothard, <i>Switzerld.</i>	North Sea	810
Dwina	Near Vologda, <i>Russia</i>	White Sea	750
Dniester	Carpathian Mts., <i>Austria</i>	Black Sea	710
Gambia	Foota Jallo, <i>W. Africa</i>	S. Atlantic	700
Elbe	Sudetic Mts., <i>Bohemia</i>	North Sea	670
Vistula	Carpathian Mts., <i>Austria</i>	Baltic Sea	640
Oder	Carpathian Mts., <i>Austria</i>	Baltic Sea	580
Tagus	Sierra Morena, <i>Spain</i>	N. Atlantic	550
Loire	Mount Gerbier, <i>France</i>	Bay of Biscay	545
Rhone	Mount Furca, <i>France</i>	Mediterranean	460
Seine	Côte d'Or Mts., <i>France</i>	Eng. Channel	425
Po	Monte Viso, <i>Italy</i>	Adriatic Sea	410
Ebro	Mts. of Asturias, <i>Spain</i>	Mediterranean	380
Hudson	State of N. York, <i>U. States</i>	N. Atlantic	270
Shannon	Mts. of Leitrim, <i>Ireland</i>	N. Atlantic	250
Thames	Cotswold Hills, <i>England</i>	North Sea	215
Severn	Plinlimmon, <i>England</i>	Bristol Chan.	210
Tiber	Apennines, <i>Italy</i>	Mediterranean	210
Tay	Bradlebane, <i>Scotland</i>	German Ocean	120
Liffey	Wicklow Mts., <i>Ireland</i>	Irish Sea	71



## PROBLEMS ON MAPS.

*Preliminary Observations.*

**LATITUDE** on maps is expressed by figures on their sides. If the figures increase upwards, the latitude is *north*; if downwards, the latitude is *south*.

**Longitude** on maps is expressed by figures placed at the top and bottom. If the figures increase from left to right the long. is *east*; if from right to left, the long. is *west*. On a map of the *World*, the long. is marked on the *equator*.

The greatest lat. a place can have is 90 degrees; and the greatest long. 180 degrees. All places on the *equator* have no lat.: all places on the *first meridian* have no long. (See page 6.)

1.—*To find the latitude of any given place.*

**Rule.**—Trace a parallel of latitude through the given place, and the point where that parallel cuts either side of the map, marks the degree of latitude.

**Exercise.**—What is the lat. of Dublin? *Answer*,  $53^{\circ} 21'$  N. Of London? *Answer*,  $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. What is the lat. of the other chief Towns of Europe? Of Asia? &c. What places have the same lat. as Naples? Canton? New York? &c.

2.—*To find the longitude of any given place.*

**Rule.**—Trace a meridian through the given place, and the point where it cuts the top or bottom of the map shows the long. On a map of the *World* the point where the meridian crosses the *equator*, marks the long.

**Exercise.**—What is the long. of Dublin? *Answer*,  $6^{\circ} 18'$  W. What is the long. of the other chief towns of Europe? Of Asia? &c. What places have the same long. as Mexico, Lima, Moscow? &c.

3.—*The lat. and long. of a place being given, to find that place.*

**Rule.**—Draw a parallel of lat. cutting the opposite sides of the map at the given lat.; and a meridian cutting the top and bottom of the map at the given long.; the point where these lines cross each other is the place required.

**Exercise.**—What place lies in  $55^{\circ} 57'$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 10'$  W. long.? *Ans.*, Edinburgh. In  $34^{\circ} 22'$  S. lat. and  $18^{\circ} 23'$  E. long.? *Ans.*, the Cape of Good Hope. In  $31^{\circ} 46'$  N. lat. and  $35^{\circ} 20'$  E. long.? *Ans.*, Jerusalem.

4.—*To find the difference of lat. between any two given places.*

**Rule.**—Find the latitudes of both places; if both be north,

or both south, their *difference* will be the answer; but if one be north and the other south, their *sum* will be the answer.

*Exercise.*—What is the difference of lat. between Philadelphia and Petersburg? *Ans.*, 20 degrees. Between Madras and Waterford? *Ans.*,  $39^{\circ} 13'$ . Between St. Helena and Sydney? *Ans.*,  $17^{\circ} 55'$ . Between Rome and the Cape of Good Hope? *Ans.*,  $76^{\circ} 16'$ .

5.—*To find the difference of long. between any two given places.*

*Rule.*—Find the longitudes of both places; if both be east or both west, their *difference* will be the answer; but if one be east and the other west, their *sum* will be the answer.

*Note.*—Should the sum exceed 180, subtract it from 360, and the difference will be the answer.

*Exercise.*—What is the difference of long. between Constantinople and Calcutta? *Ans.*,  $59^{\circ} 23'$ . Between Mexico and Nankin? *Ans.*,  $141^{\circ} 7'$ . Between Cork and Quebec? *Ans.*,  $62^{\circ} 47'$ . Between Preston and Pekin? *Ans.*,  $119^{\circ} 20'$ .

6.—*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

*Rule.*—Multiply the difference of long. between the two places by 4, and the product is the difference of time in minutes; which *added* to the given hour is the answer, if the place at which the hour is required be *eastward*, but if *westward*, it must be *subtracted*.

*Exercise.*—When it is 12 o'clock at London, what time is it at Petersburg? *Ans.*, 2 o'clock. At Constantinople? *Ans.*, 56 minutes past 1. At Rome? &c. When it is 10 o'clock in the morning at Leghorn, what time is it at Limerick? *Ans.*, 44 minutes past 8. How many degrees of long. cause a difference of 12 hours? *Ans.*,  $180^{\circ}$ .

7.—*To find at what rate per hour the inhabitants of any place are carried round by the revolution of the earth on its axis.*

*Rule.*—Find by the table the number of miles in a degree of longitude in the latitude of the place; and that number multiplied by 15 will give the answer.

*Exercise.*—At what rate per hour are the inhabitants of London carried round from west to east? *Ans.*, 645 Eng. miles. The inhabitants of Dublin? *Ans.*, 622 miles. Of Quito? *Ans.*, 1036 miles. What places are carried round the quickest from W. to E.? *Ans.*, All places on the equator. What places are not affected by the daily motion of the earth. *Ans.*, The Poles.

## CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

A TABLE, showing the length of a degree of longitude on any parallel of latitude, between the equator and the poles.

Deg. of Lat.	Geograph. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geograph. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geograph. Miles.
1	59.99	31	51.43	61	29.09
2	59.96	32	50.88	62	28.17
3	59.92	33	50.32	63	27.24
4	59.85	34	49.74	64	26.30
5	59.77	35	49.15	65	25.36
6	59.67	36	48.54	66	24.40
7	59.55	37	47.92	67	23.44
8	59.42	38	47.28	68	22.48
9	59.26	39	46.63	69	21.50
10	59.09	40	45.96	70	20.52
11	58.89	41	45.28	71	19.53
12	58.69	42	44.59	72	18.54
13	58.46	44	43.88	73	17.54
14	58.22	43	43.16	74	16.54
15	57.95	45	42.43	75	15.53
16	57.67	46	41.68	76	14.52
17	57.38	47	40.92	77	13.50
18	57.06	48	40.15	78	12.48
19	56.73	49	39.36	79	11.55
20	56.38	50	38.57	80	10.42
21	56.01	51	37.76	81	9.38
22	55.63	52	36.94	82	8.35
23	55.23	53	36.11	83	7.31
24	54.81	54	35.27	84	6.27
25	54.38	55	34.41	85	5.23
26	53.93	56	33.55	86	4.18
27	53.46	57	32.68	87	3.14
28	52.97	58	31.79	88	2.09
29	52.48	59	30.90	89	1.05
30	51.96	60	30.00	90	0.00

The above table is useful for the construction of maps. As an example, let it be required to construct a map of Ireland, which lies between the parallels of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. lat. (scale, 2 inches to a degree).

1.—Draw the lines around the map which are to contain the numbers expressing the latitude and longitude.

2.—Draw a meridian perpendicularly through the middle of the map, and divide it into five equal parts, corresponding with the degrees of latitude.

3.—As a degree on the meridian is equal to a degree on the equator, the distance of two meridians asunder, in the latitudes of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$ , will be found by the following proportion :—As 60 miles :  $37.76$ , (a degree of long. in the lat. of  $51^{\circ}$ ), :: 2 inches, (the supposed length of a degree of lat.):  $1.25$  inches nearly, (the distance between the meridians in the lat. of  $51^{\circ}$ ). Again—As  $60 : 33.55$  (for the lat. of  $56^{\circ}$ ) ::  $2 : 1.12$ ; then,  $1.25$  laid each way from the middle meridian on the parallel of  $51^{\circ}$ , and  $1.12$  laid in the same manner, on the parallel of  $56^{\circ}$ , and the corresponding points joined, the proper meridional lines will be formed.

4. Produce the middle meridian, and any two others equally distant from it; and from the point where they meet, as centre, describe the parallels of latitude passing through the degrees marked on the middle meridian.

5. Then, from a good map, or from correct tables of latitude and longitude, lay down the capes, towns, and other places, in their proper situations; and trace out the boundaries, rivers, &c. This method will be correct for all maps of particular countries.

A map of Europe, or of any large portion of the earth's surface, may be drawn, by constructing a map of the world on such a scale, that the portion of it which Europe would occupy may be equal in extent to the map of Europe which you design to form. But, as this would be troublesome and inconvenient, it may be done, though with less accuracy, in the following manner :—(1.) Having drawn the margin, as in any common map, draw a straight line, to represent a meridian, through the middle of the map. (2.) Then determine (as shown in the map of Ireland) the respective distance of the meridians asunder, on the parallels of  $35^{\circ}$ ,  $55^{\circ}$ , and  $80^{\circ}$ , for the map of Europe; and through these points describe arcs of circles, which will represent the other meridians. (3.) Produce the middle meridian towards the north, and divide it into parts of  $5^{\circ}$  each. Eleven of these parts will reach from the south end of the meridian to the north pole; and six other divisions will mark  $30^{\circ}$  beyond the pole. (4.) From this last mark, as centre, describe arcs through every  $5^{\circ}$  or  $10^{\circ}$ , and these will be the parallels of latitude.

The meridians on a map of the world, may be drawn by dividing the equator into 36 equal parts, or the radius of each circle into 9, and describing circles passing through the poles and points of division; and parallels may be drawn, by dividing the circumference of the circles into 36, and the diameters passing through the poles into 18 equal parts, and describing parts of circles through the corresponding points.

THE END.









